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AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE WAS DEVELOPED. THIS REPORT IS THE TEXT FOR THE FIRST TWO PARTS OF THAT COURSE. (FOR INFORMATION ON OTHER PARTS, REFER TO ACCESSION NUMBERS ED 003 860 AND ED 003 862.) THE COURSE USES THE AUDIOLINGUAL METHOD FOR TEACHING WHICH ATTEMPTS TO FAMILIARIZE THE STUDENT WITH ORAL SKILLS OF A LANGUAGE BEFORE READING AND WRITING EXERCISES ARE INTRODUCED. INFORMATION ON ARABIC CULTURE IS INTEGRATED IN THE COURSE CONTENT TO MOTIVATE THE STUDENT'S INTEREST TO LEARN AND TO INTEREST THE STUDENT IN PURSUING HIS STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE AND THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN. PART 1 OF THE COURSE CONSISTS OF ACQUAINTING THE STUDENT WITH ARABIC SOUNDS. PART 2 COMPRISES THE PREREADING OR ORAL COMMUNICATION PHASE OF INSTRUCTION. SIMPLE DIALOGS ARE USED AS SPOKEN IN THE VARIOUS ARABIC-SPEAKING COUNTRIES. STRUCTURAL NOTES AND DRILL EXERCISES ARE INCLUDED AT THE END OF ALL LESSONS. THROUGHOUT THE FIRST TWO PARTS, NO ARABIC SCRIPT IS USED. (JH)

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FIRST LEVEL ARABIC

by

JOSEPH F. KHOURY

VOLUME I

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FIRST LEVEL ARABIC

by

Joseph F. Khoury, Ed. D.

Volume I

Prepared under a grant from the U. S. Office of
Education and with the cooperation of the
Davis County School District

G. Harold Holt, Superintendent

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Deep appreciation must be expressed to Dr. Elias Khoury for his valuable assistance in the development of these materials and to Mr. Horton Miller, director of Secondary Education in Davis County, for his enthusiastic support of the Arabic program.

To Mr. J. E. Fisher of Centerville, Utah, must go profound gratitude for his help in the preparation of compendiums about the various Arabic-speaking countries.

Finally recognition must be made to the State Department of Public Instruction, under whose auspices the program was initiated nearly four years ago and whose continued and unrelenting support has helped carry the program on the road to its present success.

FOREWORD

At the dawn of an era where Americans are rapidly awakening to their international responsibilities of world leadership, it is fitting that Arabic, the language of one of the world's great cultures, should have been chosen as one of the first major neglected languages to be introduced into our public schools.

The preparation of this volume represents an effort to provide Arabic instructional materials for classes in the Davis County School District as well as other schools in the English-speaking world comtemplating the introduction of Arabic into their curriculum.

The present text is but a beginning, a pioneer effort which is the result of two years teaching experience in high school on the part of its author, Dr. Joseph F. Khoury. Second, third, and fourth year level texts are contemplated, rounding out a continued sequence of four years at the secondary level.

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PREFACE

The following two volumes represent an elementary, yet comprehensive, course in the Arabic language. After some years of teaching and experimentation, the author has become an ardent advocate of the audio-lingual method of teaching a second language. One cannot adequately learn a living language by memorizing complicated grammar rules. It must be learned the natural way, the way a child learns his mother tongue. Therefore, throughout this course emphasis is placed on the development of oral skills. Speaking, reading, and writing are introduced in that order. The course is divided into four major parts. The first two parts are in volume one, and the last two constitute the second volume. Part I deals with the Arabic sounds. It is designed to acquaint the reader with the Arabic sounds and to orient him to the unique transliteration system used in this course. In order to facilitate the process of mastering the Arabic sounds, whenever possible, similar sounds in English are presented.

Part II comprises the pre-reading phase of instruction. This phase concentrates on the development of oral communication. It consists of simple dialogues* with realistic sentences and phrases used in all the Arabic-speaking countries. Structural notes and varied drill exercises are included at the end of each lesson. Throughout this phase no Arabic script is used.

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*Tape recordings of the dialogues by native speakers are available.

Part III includes a systematic presentation of the Arabic alphabet and the essentials of the Arabic writing system. The Arabic alphabet is spread over ten lessons to allow the student enough time to handle each letter adequately. Each letter is presented separately and in context as it occurs in the word so that the student may learn its various forms and positions of occurrence in written context.

Part IV has to do with the application of graphic skills to the oral response already mastered, that is to read and write in Arabic that material which they have learned orally in Part II.

In this course, deliberate affort is made to convey some cultural information. Following each review lesson, a brief description of an Arabic-speaking country or some notable feature in that particular country is included. This is designed to acquaint the student with the environment of the Arab world and is by no means exhaustive . The ultimate objective is to stimulate an interest on the part of the student to further pursue his study of the language and the countries where the language is spoken.

Although these materials are designed primarily for secondary school students, they can be used by any English-speaking individual who is interested in learning the Arabic language. They are prepared to be used both in a classroom situation and as a self teaching course.

Joseph F. Khoury

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INTRODUCTION

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARABS TO THE WORLD

The Arabs belong to the Semitic race and stemmed originally from the Arabian Peninsula from which they have spread as far east as Central Asia and as far west as Spain and Morocco. The earliest historical reference to the Arabs dates back as far as 2450 B. C., but they were little known previous to the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. when Mohammed became their leader. At this time they suddenly burst forth under Islam and soon conquered Damascus, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch. Eventually they touched the Caspian Sea and went on as far east as India. In the west they overran Spain, finally being repelled near Tours in Central France. Today, the Arabs are predominantly concentrated in North Africa, the Near and Middle East; but their influence and culture have encircled the entire world. The Arabic maxim that wisdom has alighted upon three things, the brain of the Franks, the hand of the Chinese, and the tongue of the Arabs, is a constant reminder of the substantial contribution made by the Arabs in random fields of thought. They were not only disseminators of knowledge from the ancient world and from the Far East, but in many areas, they have made original contributions. Outstanding among these are the following:

1. The early development of the fundamental principles

in algebra and trigonometry.

2. The Arabic numeral system and the decimal system.

3. During the Middle Ages Arabic culture and civilization contributed a large part of the content in education. Latin translations were made from the Arabic in the fields of literature, history, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy.

4. During the 12th and 13th centuries, European universities depended almost entirely on textbooks translated from Arabic sources.

5. Arabic translations that re-acquainted Europeans with Greek culture are credited with stimulating the renaissance.

6. The Arabs helped save the western world for several centuries from ignorance and barbarism.

7. Hundreds of flourishing Arabic colleges provided examples which were followed by European universities.

8. The Arabs taught Europe the use of fabrics and textiles. They made homes more attractive by the introduction of brasswork, rugs, and mattresses. Food was enriched and made more pleasant through the introduction of sugar, coffee, oranges, candy, spices, and other delicacies. Words such as the following derived from Arabic serve to highlight some of the original contributions of Arabic culture and thought:

> alcohol, amber, atlas, camphor, candy, carat, coffee, crimson, cumin, jar, lemon, lute, sherbet, sofa, sugar, magazine, traffic, kid, etc.

The Near and Middle East has always been a land of great promise and is destined to play an ever more important role in the future. Today, with their rich cultural heritage, these lands offer unsurpassed opportunities for study and education. It is most appropriate that as civilization advances, more attention will undoubtedly be given to the ancient seat of western culture.

Arabic Letters and Transliteration Symbols

Letter	Symbol	Letter	Symbol
ء	A	ض	D"
ا	a	ط	T"
ب	B	ظ	Z"
ت	T	ع	@
ث	Θ	غ	Gh
ج	J	ف	F
ح	H"	ق	Q
خ	Kh	ك	K
د	D	ل	L
ذ	Th	م	M
ر	R	ن	N
ز	Z	ه	H
س	S	و	W,u
ش	Sh	ي	Y,i
ص	S"		

PART I

THE ARABIC SOUNDS

INTRODUCTION

This part consists of four lessons which are designed to introduce the Arabic sound system to the non-Arabic speaking persons. It is imperative that the student should familiarize himself with all the Arabic sounds right from the very beginning in order to avoid later complications. However, the American student will find that reading Arabic is rather easy, due to the fact that Arabic is a phonetic language. In order to illustrate this point, let us take the "ough""sound in English and compare the way it sounds in the following words: "tough", "cough", "though", "through", "thought", and "bough". You will find that is has a different sound in each of them. Such complications do not exist in Arabic.

LESSON I

THE SHORT VOWELS

(1)

In this lesson, the student is required to compare the Arabic sounds on the left hand side of the page with the similar sounds in English on the right hand side. He will discover that some of the Arabic sounds resemble sounds in English, some are slightly different, and some are very different or totally non-existent in the English language. In order to master the sounds that have no English equivalents, the student should depend on his instructor in the classroom and on his record at home. Repeated imitation of a native speaker is considered the best way to learn the unfamiliar sounds.

Notice that the Arabic sounds are presented separately at first, then combined into words. The student should repeat each sound several times until he becomes thoroughly familiar with it before he attempts to read the words. The slanted dash written above each letter is an Arabic short vowel called Fat.h"a. It is pronounced similar to the "a" sound in the English word "Sat". For more exact pronunciation, read the examples below:

1. Ḱ resembles "Ka" in Kansas
   T́ resembles "Ta" in Tan
   B́ resembles "Ba" in Bat

   (ḰT́B́ To write)

---

2. Q́ has no English equivalent. It is pronounced like a "K" that comes from the top of the soft palate. (Back of the mouth)

   Ŕ resembles "Ra" in Rat
   Á resembles "A" in A-nimal

   (Q́ŔÁ To read)

---

3. J́ resembles "Ja" in Jam with the "J" being pronounced like "G" in Beige.

   Ĺ resembles "La" in Lab

   Ś resembles "Sa" in Sat

   (J́ĹŚ To sit)

---

4. Ś" This is an emphatic "S" that comes from the back of the mouth. It is pronounced similar to "Saw" in saw. Notice the difference between that and the "Sa" in Sat.

   D́ resembles "Da" in Dam

   (Ś"D́Q́ To tell the truth)

---

5. Ẃ resembles "Wa" in Wax

   (ẂŚ"Ĺ To arrive)

6. D́" This is an emphatic "D" that has no English equivalent. It may be compared with "daw" in dawn.

(D́"ŔB́ To beat or strike)

---

7. T́" This is an emphatic "T". It is pronounced similar to "tal" in talk. Notice the difference between that and "ta" in tan.

(T́"ĹB́ To ask for or request)

---

8. F́ resembles "Fa" in Fat

(F́Q́D́ To lose)

---

9. T̲́h̲ resembles "Tha" in That

H́ resembles "Ha" in Hat

(T̲́h̲H́B́ To go)

---

10. Sh̲́ resembles "Sha" in Shack

H́" This is a strongly aspirated "H" that has no English equivalent. It may be compared with a whisper formed further back in the throat.

(Sh̲́ŔH́" To explain)

---

11. Ń resembles "Na" in Nag

Ź" This is an emphatic "Z" that comes from the roof of the mouth. It may be compared with "Za" in Ba-zar.

(ŃŹ"Ŕ To see)

12. Ḿ resembles "Ma" in Mass

θ́ resembles "Tha" in Thatch

(ḾḰθ́ To stay)

13. Ḱ̲h̲ This is a gutterlized "K" and has no English equivalent. It strikes some as unpleasant because it is associated with the hacking done in clearing the throat.

(Ḱ̲h̲ŔJ́ To go out)

14. Ǵ̲h̲ This is a gutterlized "G" and sounds somewhat akin to that produced when gargling but without trill.

(Ǵ̲h̲ŚĹ To wash)

15. Ź resembles "Za" in Zig-zag

@́ This sound has no English equivalent

(ŹŔ@́ To Cultivate)

16. Ý resembles "Ya" in Yam
(ÝQ́Ń To be certain)

Reading Exercises

I. Read the following sounds:

Á B́ T́ Θ́ J́ H́" Ḱ̲h̲ D́ T̲́h̲ Ŕ
Ź Ś Ś̲h̲ Ś" D́" T́" Ź" @́ Ǵ̲h̲
F́ Q́ Ḱ Ĺ Ḿ Ń H́ Ẃ Ý

II. Read each sound in column one and its corresponding sound in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
1. Θ́	1. T̲́h̲
2. H́	2. H́"
3. Ḱ	3. Q́
4. Á	4. @́
5. Ś	5. Ś"
6. D́	6. D́"
7. T́	7. T́"
8. Ź	8. Ź"
9. Ḱ	9. Ḱ̲h̲
10. Ḱ̲h̲	10. Ǵ̲h̲

III. Read the following words:

1. DRS
2. KTB
3. ThHB
4. ShKR
5. JLS
6. SAL
7. QRA
8. TRK
9. KhT"B
10. H"ML
11. H"D"R
12. QT"F
13. HTF
14. WQ@
15. S"RKh
16. NZL
17. F@L
18. AKL
19. WJD
20. JM@
21. JLB
22. RBT"
23. SKN
24. ThKR
25. AKhTh
26. DKhL
27. BDA
28. Z"HR
29. WΘB
30. @RF
31. GhRS
32. NJH"
33. NZ"R
34. KSR
35. WS"L
36. ΘLJ
37. FT"R
38. W@D
39. @QD
40. NHD"

IV. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
a. HMD	a. H"MD
b. KTM	b. KhTM
c. AMR	c. @MR

(1)

' ' '
d. SBR

' ' '
e. ZHR

' ' '
f. KFL

' ' '
g. K̲h̲FR

' ' '
h. KTB

' ' '
i. FTR

' ' '
j. FDH"

' ' '
k. @ΘR

(2)

' ' '
d. S"BR

' ' '
e. Z"HR

' ' '
f. QFL

' ' '
g. G̲h̲FR

' ' '
h. K̲h̲T"B

' ' '
i. FT"R

' ' '
j. FD"H"

' ' '
k. @T̲h̲R

V. Listen to your instructor as he reads this exercise, and identify each word by placing a check mark, or a number, in the space provided:

' ' '
a. K̲h̲D@ ____

' ' '
b. K̲h̲D"@ ____

' ' '
c. SFH" ____

' ' '
d. S"FH" ____

' ' '
e. NB@ ____

' ' '
f. NBA ____

' ' '
g. K̲h̲S"B ____

' ' '
h. G̲h̲S"B ____

' ' '
i. H"ML ____

' ' '
j. HML ____

' ' '
k. MSH" ____

' ' '
l. MZH" ____

' ' '
m. QBS ____

' ' '
n. KBS ____

' ' '
o. Z"FR ____

' ' '
p. ZFR ____

LESSON TWO

THE SHORT VOWELS

(2)

This lesson is a continuation of lesson one. The student should follow the same procedures used in the previous lesson in order to master the new sounds. The slanted dash written beneath the letter is an Arabic short vowel called "Kasra". It is pronounced similar to the "i" sound in the English word "Fit". The comma-shaped sign written above the letter is also an Arabic short vowel called "D"amma". It is pronounced similar to the "u" sound in the English word "push".

1. B resembles "Bi" in Bill
   /
   / /
   (LBS To wear)
   /

2. W resembles "Wi" in Wit
   /
           / /
   (S̲hWY To roast)
            /

---

3. H resembles "Hi" in Hit
   /
          /
   (HY She)
     /

   ʼ
4. H resembles "HOO" in Hook
        ʼ /
   (HW He)

   ʼ
5. T resembles "To" in To-day
        ʼ /
   (THM Was accused)
         /

   ʼ
6. K resembles "COO" in Cook
   T resembles "Ti" in Tick
   /
        ʼ /
   (KTB Was written)
         /

   ʼ
7. S resembles "SOO" in Soot
   A resembles "I" in It
   /
        ʼ /
   (SAL Was asked)
         /

```
8.  M   resembles   "Mi"   in   Mint
    /       / /
           (SM@   Was heard)
             /

            _____________________


9.  Q   Has no English equivalent.
    /   (See p. 7 No. 2)
    ,
    F   resembles   "Foo"   in   Foot
            / ,
           (YQF   To stand up)
             /

            _____________________


    ,
10. Tẖ  resembles   "Thu"   with   "th"
        being pronounced as in "The"

    K   resembles   "Ki"   in   Kid
    /       ,  /
           (TẖKR   Was mentioned)
              /

            _____________________


11. Tẖ  resembles   "Thi"  in   This
    /       /  /
           (KTẖB   To tell a lie)
             /

            _____________________


    ,
12. T"   This is an emphatic "T".  It
         may be compared with "To" in
         Toll.  (see p. 8 No. 7)

    L    resembles   "Li"   in   Lit
    /        ,  /
            (T"LB   Was requested)
               /

             ____________________
```

13. S̲̓h̲ resembles "Shoo" in Shook

R̗ resembles "Ri" in Rib

(S̲̓h̲R̗H́" Was explained)

14. S̗" This is an emphatic "S" (see p. 7 No. 4)

L̓ resembles "Loo" in Look

(ÝS̗"L̓ To arrive)

15. Θ̓ resembles "Thu" in En-thuse

(ÝR̗Θ̓ To inherit)

16. @̓ Has no English equivalent

(@̓Q̗D́ Was held)

17. M̓ resembles "Moo" in Moor

N̗ resembles "Ni" in Ni-ckel

(M̓N̗@́ Was prohibitted)

18. Θ̗ resembles "Thi" in Thin
Q̓ Has no English equivalent (see p.7 No. 2)
(ÝΘ̗Q̓ To trust)

19. N̓ resembles "Noo" in Nook.
Z̗" This is an emphatic "Z" (see p. 8 No. 11)
(N̓Z̗"Ŕ Was seen)

20. Z̗ resembles "Zi" in Zip
(H́"Z̗Ń To become sad)

21. R̓ resembles "Roo" in Rook
(Q́R̓B́ To approach)

22. Z̓ resembles "Zu" in Zu-rich
H̗" Has no English equivalent
(see p. 8 No. 10)
(Z̓H̗"Ḿ Was crowded)

23. J resembles "Ji" in Jim with
/ the "J" being pronounced like "G"
· in Beige

,
D resembles "Du" in Durable

, ,
(YJD To find)
/

,
24. G͟h This is a gutterlized "G"
(see p. 9 No. 14)

S resembles "Si" in Sit
/

, /
(G͟hSL Was washed)
/

,
25. B resembles "Boo" in Book

@ Has no English equivalent
/

, /
(B@Θ Was sent)
/

,
26. K͟h This is a gutterlized "k" and
has no English ecuivalent.
(see p. 9 No. 13)

D¯ resembles "Di" in Dib
/

, /
(K͟hD@ Was deceived)
/

---

27. D̓" This is an emphatic "D"
(see p. 8 No. 6)

G̗h This is a gutterlized "G"
(see p. 9 No. 14)

(D̓"G̗hT́" Was pressed)

---

28. W̓ resembles "woo" in Wood

(W̗̓LD́ Was born)

---

29. T̗" This is an emphatic "T"
(see p. 8 No. 7)

(@́T̗"Śh To become thirsty)

---

30. H̓" This is a strongly aspirated
"H" that has no English equivalent
(see p. 8 No. 10)

F̗ resembles "Fi" in Fit

(H̓"F̗Ź" Was kept)

---

31. J̓ resembles "Ju" in Ju-ly with
the "J" being pronounced like "G"
in Beige.

(J̓M̗@́ Was collected)

---

32. Z" This is an emphatic "Z"
(see p. 8 No. 11)

,, ,
(@Z"M To become great)

33. S" This is an emphatic "S"
(see p. 7 No. 4)

, ,
(S"N@ Was made)
,

34. D" This is an emphatic "D"
,
(see p. 8 No. 6)

, ,
(G̲hD"B To become angry)
,

35. Sh̲ resembles "Shi" in Ship
,

, ,
(FSh̲L To fail)
,

,
36. A resembles "OO" in Ooze

Kh̲ This is a gutterlized "K" that
,
has no English equivalent
(see p. 9 No. 13)

, ,
(AKh̲Th̲ Was taken)
,

37. Y̓ resembles "You" in You

---

38. Y̗ resembles "Yi" in Yip

Reading Exercises

I. Read the following sounds:

A̓ B̓ T̓ Θ̓ J̓ H̓" K̲̓h̲ D̓ T̲̓h̲ R̓

Z̓ S̓ S̲̓h̲ S̓" D̓" T̓" Z̓" @̓ G̲̓h̲

F̓ Q̓ K̓ L̓ M̓ N̓ H̓ W̓ Y̓

II. Read the following sounds.

A B T Θ̗ J H" K̲h̲ D̗ T̲h̲ R̗

Z̗ S̗ S̲̗h̲ S̗" D̗" T̗" Z̗" @̗ G̲h̲

’ Q K̗ L̗ M̗ N̗ H̗ W Y

III. Reed the following words:

1. K̓TB́ 3. R̓K̗B́ 5. ÁS̗F́ 7. Ś"@̓B́

2. @́QD 4. S̓M̗@́ 6. H́"Z̗Ń 8. @́Ż"Ḿ

9. FQD
10. SRQ
11. QT"F
12. T"BKh
13. LFZ"
14. LBS
15. HW
16. THM
17. SAL
18. ThKR
19. JM@
20. NZ"R
21. KhD@
22. B@Θ
23. SM@
24. ShWY
25. SMH"
26. T"LB
27. ShRH"
28. MN@
29. YS"L
30. YRΘ
31. GhD"B
32. D"GhT"
33. WΘQ
34. B@D
35. BKhL
36. YΘQ
37. ZH"M
38. QRB
39. YJD
40. GhSL
41. WLD
42. RJ@
43. ShHD
44. KThB
45. GhRB
46. ND"J
47. @T"Sh
48. H"FZ"
49. S"N@
50. FShL
51. AKhTh
52. @SR

IV. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
a. HML	a. H"ML
b. KSR	b. KhSR

	(1)		(2)
c.	A̓S̗Ŕ	c.	@̓S̗Ŕ
d.	S̓L̗B́	d.	S̓"L̗B́
e.	D̓M̗Ń	e.	D̓"M̗Ń
f.	K̓F̗Ŕ	f.	Q̓F̗Ŕ
g.	G̓h̲F̗Ŕ	g.	K̓h̲F̗Ŕ
h.	Z̓H̗Ŕ	h.	Z̓"H̗Ŕ
i.	T̓B̗@́	i.	T̓"B̗@́
j.	F̓T̗Ŕ	j.	F̓T̗"Ŕ
k.	@̓S̗Ŕ	k.	@̓S̗"Ŕ
l.	N̓D̗B́	l.	N̓D̗"B́
m.	N̓H̗B́	m.	N̓H̗"B́
n.	S̓h̲G̗h̲Ŕ	n.	S̓h̲K̗h̲Ŕ
o.	S̓K̗Ŕ	o.	S̓K̗h̲Ŕ
p.	S̓A̗Ĺ	p.	S̓@̗Ĺ
q.	K̓T̗B́	q.	K̓h̲T̗"B́

V. Listen to your instructor as he reads this exercise, and identify each word by placing a check mark, or a number, in the space provided:

a. KSB ____
b. KẖS"B ____
c. ASR ____
d. @SR ____
e. NHB ____
f. NH"B ____
g. DMR ____
h. D"MR ____
i. S@D ____
j. S"@D ____
k. SBR ____
l. S"BR ____
m. H"SD ____
n. H"S"D ____
o. GẖFR ____
p. CFR ____
q. KẖS"B ____
r. GẖS"B ____
s. TB@ ____
t. T"B@ ____

LESSON THREE

THE CONSONANTS

All the letters of the Arabic alphabet are consonants. Three of them double as long vowels and will be discussed later. In the previous two lessons we have discussed the pronunciation of each of these consonants with a short vowel; namely, a Fat.h"a ___´___, a D"amma ___ʼ___, or a Kasra___ˏ___. This discussion will concentrate on the pronunciation of the consonants when some of them do not have any short vowels. Notice that when a consonant does not have a short vowel, *it is pronounced in connection with the preceding sound.*

Examples:

1. Án resembles "AN" in An-swer
2. M̗N resembles "Min" in Mink
3. ŃW is similar to English Now
4. ḰY resembles English Kay
5. H̓DH̓D is pronounced like the English word "Hood-Hood".

Structural Note

The dash is used in this book to indicate that the two words it joins must be pronounced together.

Examples:

KRT_L WLD (The boy's ball)

Read the Following:

1.	HW WLD.	1.	He is a boy.
2.	HY BNT.	2.	She is a girl.
3.	ANT WLD.	3.	You are a boy.
4.	ANT BNT	4.	You are a girl.
5.	MN HW?	5.	Who is he?
6.	HW Samy.	6.	He is Samy.
7.	MN HY?	7.	Who is she?
[illegible]	HY Selma.	8.	She is Selma.
9.	HL HW Samy?	9.	Is he Samy?
10.	N@M. HW Samy.	10.	Yes. He is Samy.
11.	HL HY Selma?	11.	Is she Selma?

12. N@M. HY Selma.	12. Yes. She is Selma.
13. KYF Samy?	13. How is Samy?
14. HW B_KhYR.	14. He is fine.
15. KYF Selma?	15. How is Selma?
16. HY B_KhYR.	16. She is fine.
17. ShKRN.	17. Thanks.
18. @FWN.	18. Welcome.

Reading Exercises

I. Read the following:

a. ANT Samy W ANT Selma.

b. HW Samy W HY Selma.

c. Samy WLD.

d. Selma BNT.

e. HW WLD W HY BNT.

f. ANT WLD W ANT BNT.

g. HL Samy B_KhYR?

h. N@M. HW B_KhYR.

i. HL Selma B_KhYR?

j. N@M. HY B_KhYR.

k. HL Samy WLD?

l. N@M. HW WLD.

m. H́L Selma B̗NT? o. ŚH̲KŔN

n. Ń@́M. H̗Ý B̗NT. p. @́FẂN.

II. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
a.	ŚYF	a.	Ś"YF
b.	D́RB	b.	D́"RB
c.	ḰLB	c.	Q́LB
d.	Ǵh̲MR	d.	Ḱh̲MR
e.	ÁḾL	e.	@́ḾL
f.	Ǵh̲S"Ś"	f.	Ḱh̲S"Ś"
g.	ḰSŚŔ	g.	Ḱh̲SŚŔ
h.	H́BB́	h.	H́"BB́
i.	ŹHR	i.	Ź"HR
j.	T́BB́Ĺ	j.	T́"BB́Ĺ
k.	Ś@̗D́	k.	Ś"@̗D́
l.	@́D́Ḿ	l.	Ḱh̲D́Ḿ

III. Answer the following questions orally:

1. ḾN H̓Ẃ?

2. ḾN H̗Ý?

3. H́L H̓Ẃ Samy?

4. H́L H̗Ý Selma?

5. ḰYF́ Samy?

6. H́L H̓Ẃ B̗_Ḳ́h̲YR?

7. ḰYF́ Selma?

8. H́L H̗Ý B̗_Ḱh̲YR?

9. S̲̓hKŔN.

LESSON FOUR

THE LONG VOWELS

The Arabic language has three long vowels which correspond with the three short vowels discussed earlier; namely, Fat.h"a ___/___, D"amma ___,___, and Kasra ______. They are represented in English in several different ways depending on the transliteration system adopted by the writer. However, in order to avoid undue complexity of signs and symbols, they are represented in this textbook by: (1) a small "a" preceded by a Fat.h"a; (2) a small "u" preceded by a D"amma; and (3) a small "i" preceded by a Kasra respectively.

Examples:

1. FaR is pronounced like "Far"
2. NuN is pronounced similar to the English word "Noon."
3. SiN is pronounced similar to the English word "Seen."

Structural Note

When a word ending with a long vowel is joined (in pronunciation) to another word, the long vowel is usually pronounced short.

Examples:

1. Fi_L BYT is pronounced like F_L BYT.

2. HaT̲ha_L WLD is pronounced like HaT̲h_L WLD.

3. Ma_SMK? is pronounced like M_SMK?

4. DRSu_L H"SaB is pronounced like DRS_L H"SaB.

Read the Following:

1. MN HaT̲ha_L WLD?	1. Who is this boy?
2. HW BuLS.	2. He is Bolos.
3. MN HaT̲hH_L FTaT?	3. Who is this girl?
4. HY LiNDa.	4. She is Linda.
5. HL ANT BuLS?	5. Are you Bolos?
6. N@M. ANa BuLS.	6. Yes. I am Bolos.
7. HL ANT LiNDa?	7. Are you Linda?
8. N@M. ANa LiNDa.	8. Yes. I am Linda;
9. AYN SaMi?	9. Where is Samy?

10.	**HW Fi_S SuQ**	10.	**He is in the market.**
11.	AYN SLMa?	11.	Where is Selma?
12.	HY Fi_L BYT.	12.	She is in the house.
13.	HL BuLS Fi=S SuQ?	13.	Is BoLS in the market?
14.	La. HW HNa.	14.	No. He is here.
15.	HL SLMa Fi_L BYT?	15.	Is Selma in the house?
16.	N@M. HY Fi_L BYT.	16.	Yes. She is in the house.
17.	S"BaH"_L Kh̲YR.	17.	Good morning.
18.	S"BaH"_N NuR.	18.	Good morning. (answering back)

Reading Exercises

I. Read the following:

a. KYF_L WLD?

b. HW B_Kh̲YR.

c. KYF_L FTaT?

d. HY B_Kh̲YR.

e. AYN BuLS?

f. HW HNa.

g. AYN LiNDa?

h. HY Fi_S SuQ

i. HL HaTha SaMi?

j. La. HW BuLS.

k. HL HaThH SLMa?

l. N@M. HY SLMa.

m. HL LiNDa HNa?

n. La. HY Fi_L BYT.

o. MN ANT?

p. ANa SaMi.

q. MN ANT?

r. ANa LiNDa.

s. S"BaH"_L KhYR.

t. S"BaH_N NuR.

II. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish the short vowel sounds from the long ones.

(1)	(2)
a. T@RF	a. T@RiF
b. TH"ML	b. TH"MiL
c. TS"RF	c. TS"RiF
d. TNZL	d. TNZiL
e. H"BBT	e. H"BBaT
f. JNNT	f. JNNaT
g. ShRBT	g. ShRBaT

	(1)		(2)
h.	YQZ"T	h.	MQZ"aT
i.	MDRRSH	i.	MDRRSuH
j.	M@LLMH	j.	M@LLMuH
k.	MDRRBH	k.	MDRRBuH
l.	MRSLH	l.	MRSLuH

III. Answer the following questions orally:

1. S"BaH"_L KhYR.
2. MN ANT?
3. MN ANT?
4. MN HaTha_L WLD?
5. HL HW SaMi?
6. MN HaThH_L FTaT?
7. HL HY SLMa?
8. AYN BuLS?
9. HL HW Fi_S SuQ?

10. ÁYŃ L̗iND́a?

11. H́L H̗Ý H̓Ńa?

12. S̓ẖKŔN.

PART II

PRE-READING

LESSON ONE

1. ḾRH́"B́N

2. ÁHĹN Ẃ ŚHĹN

3. ḾN ÁNT́?

4. ÁŃa ŚaM̗i.

5. ḾN ÁNT̗?

6. ÁŃa ŚLḾa.

7. H́L ÁNT́ ŚaM̗i?

8. Ń@́M. ÁŃa ŚaM̗i.

9. H́L ÁNT̗ ŚLḾa?

10. Ń@́M. ÁŃa ŚLḾa.

11. H́L ÁNT́ B̓uL̓S?

12. Ĺa. ÁŃa ŚaM̗i.

13. H́L ÁNT L̗iND́a?

14. Ĺa. ÁŃa ŚLḾa.

15. ŚaM̗i ẂĹD.

16. ŚLḾa F́T́aT.

17. ŚaM̗i T̗LM̗iTh̲

18. ŚLḾa T̗LM̗iTh̲́(H)

Common Colloquial Expressions

NŚ̲h̲LĹH

• God willing.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Hello.

2. Welcome.

3. Who are you? (speaking to a boy)

4. I am Samy.

5. Who are you? (speaking to a girl)

6. I am Selma.

7. Are you Samy?

8. Yes. I am Samy.

9. Are you Selma?

10. Yes. I am Selma.

11. Are you Bolos?

12. No. I am Samy.

13. Are you Linda?

14. No. I am Selma.

15. Samy is a boy.

16. Selma is a girl.

17. Samy is a student. (boy)

18. Selma is a student. (girl)

Structural Note

The "H" in parenthesis at the end of the word "T̗LM̗iT̲́h̲(H)" and similar words is pronounced as such only in pause form, i.e. When such words occur at the end of the sentence. Any place else in the sentence, the "H" changes into a "T".

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

(1)	(2)
H́	H́"
a. H́BB́	a. H́"BB́
b. H́J́Ḿ	b. H́"J́Ḿ
c. H́ŔŚ	c. H́"ŔŚ
d. H́DD́D́	d. H́"DD́D́
e. Śh̲B́H	e. Śh̲B́H"

f. THLiL	f. TH"LiL
g. MHRuM	g. MH"RuM
h. HWL	h. H"WL
i. HaL	i. H"aL
j. NHiB	j. NH"iB
k. NHL	k. NH"L
l. YHML	l. YH"ML

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. SaMi WLD.

a. BuLS ____

b. ANT ____

c. ANa ____

2. SaMi TLMiTh.

a. BuLS ____

b. ANT ____

c. ANa ____

3. ŚLḾa F́T́aT.

a. L̗iND́a ____

b. ÁNT̗ ____

c. ÁŃa ____

4. SLḾa T̗LM̗iT̲́h(H)

a. L̗iND́a ____

b. ÁNT̗ ____

c. ÁŃa ____

III. Answer the following questions:

1. ḾN ÁNT́?

2. ḾN ÁNT̗?

3. H́L ÁNT́ ŚaM̗i?

4. H́L ÁNT̗ ŚLḾa?

5. H́L ÁNT́ T̗LM̗iT̲h?

6. H́L ÁNT̗ T̗LM̗iT̲́h(H)?

7. H́L B̓uL̓S T̗LM̗iT̲h?

8. H́L L̗iND́a T̗LM̗iT̲́h(H)?

9. ḾRH́"B́N.

IV. Complete the following:

1. H́L _____ ŚaM̗i? Ń@́M. ÁŃa ŚaM̗i.

2. H́L ÁNT̗ _____? Ĺa. ÁŃa L̗iND́a.

3. H́L _____ T̗L̗MiT̲h? Ń@́M ÁŃa T̗L̗MiT̲h.

4. H́L ÁNT̗ _____? Ń@́M ÁŃa T̗L̗MiT̲́h(H).

5. ḾN _____? ÁŃa ŚLḾa.

6. ḾN _____? ÁŃa B̓uL̓S.

7. L̗iND́a _____.

8. ŚaM̗i _____.

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Are you Selma?

2. Are you Samy:

3. Are you a student? (speaking to a girl)

4. Are you a student? (speaking to a boy)

5. Is this boy a student?

6. Is this girl a student?

7. Welcome.

8. God willing.

LESSON TWO

1. Ś"B́aH̓"_L Ḱh̲YR

2. Ś"B́aH̓"_N Ń̓uR

3. ḾN H́aT́h̲a_L ẂĹD ?

4. H̓Ẃ ḰḾaL .

5. H́L ÁNT́ ḰḾaL ?

6. Ń@́M. ÁŃa ḰḾaL.

7. ḾN H́aT̗h̲̗H_L F́T́aT ?

8. H̗Ý M̓Ńa .

9. H́L ÁNT̗ M̓Ńa ?

10. Ń@́M. ÁŃa M̓Ńa.

11. ÁYŃ B̓uL̓S ?

12. H̓Ẃ F̗i_L ḾDŔŚ(H) .

13. ÁYŃ L̗iND́a ?

14. H̗Ý F̗i_S" Ś"FF .

Common Colloquial Expressions

LH́"MD̗LĹH

• Thanks be to God.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Good morning.
2. Good morning. (Answering back)
3. Who is this boy?
4. He is Kamal.

5. Are you Kamal?

6. Yes. I am Kamal.

7. Who is this girl?

8. She is Muna.

9. Are you Muna?

10. Yes. I am Muna.

11. Where is Bolos?

12. He is in the school.

13. Where is Linda?

14. She is in the class.

Structural Note

The Arabic equivalent for the English "The" is a prefix which we shall here call the definite article. This prefix has two principal shapes. It is "L" when the first consonant of the word to which it is added is one of the following:

A B J H" Kh @ Gh F Q K M H W Y

Examples:

1. H́aT́h̲a W̋LD. (This is a boy)

2. H́aT́h̲a_L W̋LD. (This is the boy)
(This boy)

When the first consonant of the word is one of the following:

T Θ D T̲h̲ R Z S S̲h̲ S" D" T" Z" L N

The first consonant is doubled.

Examples:

1. H́aT́h̲a T̗L̗MiT̲h̲. (This is a student)

2. H́aT́h̲a_T T̗L̗MiT̲h̲. (This is the student)
(This student)

If the word to which the definite article is added stands alone or at the beginning of a sentence, then "Á" must be added before it.

Examples:

1. W̋LD (A boy) ÁL_W̋LD (The boy)
2. T̗L̗MiT̲h̲ (A student) ÁT_T̗L̗MiT̲h̲ (The student)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
K	Ḵ́ẖ
a. ḰB̗iR	a. Ḵ́ẖB̗iR
b. ḰWẂŃ	b. Ḵ́ẖWẂŃ
c. ḰYL	c. Ḵ́ẖYL
d. ḰŔZ	d. Ḵ́ẖŔZ
e. ḰBB́Ŕ	e. Ḵ́ẖBB́Ŕ
f. ÝK̓uN̓	f. ÝḴẖ̓uN̓
g. ḰaŃ	g. Ḵ́ẖaŃ
h. ḰaT̗M	h. Ḵ́ẖaT̗M
i. ŚaK̗N	i. ŚaḴẖ̗N
j. T́KR̗iM	j. T́ḴẖR̗iM
k. ḾKS̓uF	k. ḾḴẖS̓uF
l. ŚĹḰ	l. ŚĹḴ́ẖ
m. Ś̱ẖḰŔ	m. Ś̱ẖḴ́ẖŔ

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. HaTha WLD

a. _____ TLMiTh

b. _____ BYT

c. _____ S"FF

2. HaThH FTaT

a. _____ BNT

b. _____ TLMiTh(H)

c. _____ MDRS(H)

3. HaTha SaMi W HaThH SLMa

a. _____ BuLS ___ _____ MNa

b. _____ KMaL ___ _____ LiNDa

c. _____ SMiR ___ _____ LYLa

4. HW SaMi W HY SLMa

a. ANT _____ ___ ANT ____

b. ANa _____ ___ HY ____

c. HW _____ ___ ANa ____

III. Answer the following questions:

1. MN HaTha_L WLD?

2. MN HaThH_L FTaT?

3. HL HW SaMi?

4. HL HY SLMa?

5. MN HaTha_T TLMiTh?

6. MN HaThH_T TLMiTh(H)?

7. HL BuLS TLMiTh?

8. H́L L̗iND́a T̗LM̗iT́ẖ(H)?

9. H́L ÁNT́ T̗LM̗iTẖ?

10. H́L ÁNT̗ T̗LM̗iT́ẖ(H)?

11. ḰYF́ ḰḾaL?

12. ḰYF́ ŚLḾa?

13. H́L ŚaM̗i F̗i_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

14. H́L ḾŃa F̗i_S" Ś"FF?

15. Ś"B́aH́"_L ḰẖYR.

16. ḾŔH́"BN

IV. Say the following in Arabic:

1. This boy is Kamal.
2. This girl is Muna.
3. Samy is a student.
4. Selma is a student.
5. I am a student.
6. Where is Bolos?
7. Is he at home?
8. Where is Linda?
9. Is she in the market?
10. Who is this student? (inquiring about a boy)
11. Who is this student? (inquiring about a girl)
12. Is he Bolos?
13. Is she Muna?
14. Good morning.
15. Thanks be to God.

LESSON THREE

1. ÁS ŚĹaM̓ @́ĹYK̓M.

2. Ẃ @́ĹYK̓M̓_S ŚĹaM.

3. ḾN ÁNT̓M?

4. ŃH"N̓ T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

5. H́L ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲?

6. Ń@́M. ŃH"N̓ T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

7. ÁNT́ T̗L̗MiT̓h̲N Ẃ
ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

8. ÁNT́ ẂĹD̓N Ẃ
ÁNT̓M ÁẂLaD.

Common Coloquial Expressions

1. @́FR̗iT (To a boy)
2. @́FR̗iT́(H) (To a girl)

- Shrewd; Rascal: Demon

Basic Dialoque Sentences

1. Peace be upon you.

2. And upon you peace. (answering back)

3. Who are you? (speaking to a group)

4. We are students.

5. Are you students?

6. Yes. We are students.

7. You are a student (boy)
and you are students.

8. You are a boy and you are boys.

Structural Note

Nouns in Arabic have several endings depending on the position of the word in the sentence. The subject of the sentence usually takes the ending /-u/ (that is a D"amma __’__) when it has the definite article, and the ending /-un/ when it does not have the definite article.

Examples:

1. ÁNT́_L ẂĹD̓ Ẃ H̗Ý_L F́T́aT.

   (You are the boy and she is the girl)

2. ÁNT́ ẂĹD̓N Ẃ H̗Ý F́T́aT.

   (You are a boy and she is a girl)

In pause form the ending does not change.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1) Á		(2) @́
a.	ÁḾL	a.	@́ḾL
b.	ÁaĹ	b.	@́aĹ
c.	ÁaB́	c.	@́aB́
d.	A̓S̗Ŕ	d.	@̓S̗Ŕ

	(1)		(2)
e.	ÁLĹḾ	e.	@́LĹḾ
f.	ÁĹM	f.	@́ĹM
g.	ÁYÝD́	g.	@́YÝD́
h.	ŃaA̗B	h.	Ńa@̗B
i.	ŚÁĹ	i.	Ś@́Ĺ
j.	ŃB́Á	j.	ŃB́@́
k.	T́ÁLÍ	k.	T́@́LĹḾ
l.	ḾAM̓uR	l.	Ḿ@M̓uR
m.	ÝQŔA̓	m.	ÝQŔ@̓

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. ÁNT́ ẂĹD̓N Ẃ H̓Ẃ ẂĹD

a. H̓Ẃ ____ ___ ÁNT́ ___

b. B̓uL̓s ____ ___ ÁŃa ___

c. ÁŃa ____ ___ ÁNT́ ___

2. ÁNT̗ F́T́aT̓N Ẃ H̗Ý F́T́aT.

   a. H̗Ý _____ ___ ÁNT̗ ___

   b. ŚĹMa _____ ___ ÁŃa ___

   c. ÁŃa _____ ___ ÁNT̗ ___

3. ÁNT́ T̗L̗MiT̓h̲N Ẃ ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

   a. ÁŃa _______ ___ ŃH"N̓ _______

   b. H̓Ẃ _______ ___ ÁNT̓M _______

   c. ŚaM̗i _______ ___ ŃH"N̓ _______

4. ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲N Ẃ ÁNT́ T̗L̗MiTh̲.

   a. ŃH"N̓ ________ ___ H̓Ẃ ______

   b. ÁNT̓M ________ ___ ÁŃa ______

   c. ŃH"N̓ ________ ___ B̓uL̓S ______

III. Answer the following questions:

1. ḾN ÁNT̓M?

2. H́L ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲?

3. H́L H́aT́h̲_I ẂĹD̓ T̗L̗MiTh̲?

4. H́L H́aṮ̗hH̗_L F́T́aT̓ T̗LM̗iT́ẖ(H)?

5. ÁYŃ_L ÁWĹaD?

6. ÁYŃ_T T́ĹaM̗iTẖ?

7. ÁS_ŚĹaM̓ @́ĹYK̓M

IV. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Who are you ? (speaking to a group)

2. We are students at (in) Bountiful High School.

3. How are the boys?

4. The boys are fine.

5. Are the students at home?

6. No. The students are in class.

7. I am a student at Bountiful High School and
and you are a student at Viewmont High School.

8. Peace be upon you.

9. This boy is a rascal.

LESSON FOUR

1. ḾŚaA̓_L Ḵ́hYR

2. ḾŚaA̓_N N̓uR

3. ḾN H̓M?

4. H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲.

5. H́L H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲?

6. Ń@́M. H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲.

7. H̓Ẃ T̗L̗MiT̲̓h̲N Ẃ
H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲.

8. H̓Ẃ Ś"D̗iǴN Ẃ
H̓M ÁS"D̗QaÁ.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. L̗ŚaŃ T́"W̗iL (To a boy)
2. L̗ŚaŃ T́"W̗iL (To a girl)

- He has a big mouth.
- She has a big mouth.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Good evening.
2. Good evening (answering back)
3. Who are they?
4. They are students.
5. Are they students?
6. Yes. They are students.
7. He is a student and they are students.
8. He is a friends and they are friends.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1) H́	(2) Kh̲́
a. H́D́Ḿ	a. Ḱh̲D́Ḿ
b. H́aD̗M	b. Ḱh̲aD̗M
c. H́R̗iR	c. Ḱh̲R̗iR
d. H́aŃ	d. Ḱh̲aŃ
e. T́HR̗iM	e. T́Kh̲R̗iM
f. ÝH̓uN̓	f. ÝK̓h̲uN̓
g. ÝHD̗M̓	g. ÝKh̲D̗M̓
h. H̓M̓uD	h. K̓h̲M̓uD
i. ḾaH̗R	i. ḾaKh̲̗R
j. Ś̲hH̗iR	j. Ś̲hKh̲̗iR
k. T́HR̗iB	k. T́Kh̲R̗iB
l. M̓H́ML	l. M̓Kh̲ḾL

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. ÁT_T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲   ÁS"D̗QáA

a. ÁL_ÁẂLaD̓ ________.

b. ÁNT̓M ______.

c. H̓M ______.

d. ŃH"N̓ ______.

2. ÁL_ÁS"D̗Q́aA̓ T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

a. ÁL_ÁWĹaD̓ ______.

b. ÁNT̓M ______.

c. H̓M ______.

d. ŃH"N̓ ______.

3. ÁL_ẂĹD̓ Ś"D̗iQ.

a. ÁT_T̗LM̗iT̓h̲ _____.

b. ÁNT́ _____.

c. H̓Ẃ _____.

d. ÁŃa _____.

4. ÁL_F́T́aT̓ Ś"D̗iQ́(H)

a. ÁT_T̗LM̗iT́h̲T̓ _____.

b. ÁNT̗ _____.

c. H̗Ý _____.

d. ÁŃa _____.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. ḾN H̓M?

2. H́L H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲N Ẃ ÁS"D̗Q́aA?

3. H́L ÁNT̓M ÁS"D̗Q́aA?

4. ḾN H́aT́h̲a_S" Ś"D̗iC?

5. ḾN H́aT̗h̲H̗_S" Ś"D̗iQ́(H) ?

6. ÁÝN_L ÁẂLaD?

7. H́L̗_T T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲ H̓Ńa?

8. ḾN Fi̗_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

9. ḾŚaA̓_L Ḱh̲YR.

10. Ś"B́aH̓"_L Ḱh̲YR.

IV. Say the following in Arabic:

1. The friends are students in school.
2. Selma is a friend and Samy is a friend.
3. Bolos, Kamal, Linda, and Muna are students and friends.
4. Samir is in the market.
5. I am fine. Thanks.

6. Peace be upon you.

7. This girl has a big mouth.

LESSON FIVE

REVIEW

I.

1. MN ANT?
ANa SaMi.

2. MN ANT?
ANa LiNDa

3. MN ANTM?
NH"N TLaMiTh.

4. MN HW?
HW BuLS.

5. MN HY?
HY MNa.

6. MN HM?
HM AWLaDN MN_L MDRS(H).

II.

1. HL ANT SaMi?
N@M. ANa SaMi.

2. HL ANT MNa?
La. ANa LiNDa.

3. HL ANTM AS"DQaA?
N@M. NH"N AS"DQaA.

4. HL HaTha_L WLD BuLS?
La. HW SaMi.

5. HL HaThH_L FTaT SLMa?
La. HY LiNDa.

6. HL HM TLaMiTh?
N@M. HM TLaMiTh.

III.

1. AYN KMaL?
HW Fi_L MDRS(H).

2. AYN SLMa?
HY Fi_S SuQ.

3. AYN_T TLaMiTh?
HM Fi_S" S"FF.

4. AYN_L WLD?
HW Fi_L BYT.

5. AYN_S" S"DiQ(H)?
HY HNa.

6. AYN_L AS"DQaA?
HM Fi_L MDRS(H).

IV.

1. HL BuLS Fi_L BYT?
N@M. HW Fi_L BYT.

2. HL LiNDa Fi_S SuQ?
La. HY Fi_L MDRS(H).

3. HL_T TLaMiTh Fi_S" S"FF?
N@M. HM Fi_S" S"FF.

4. HL_S" S"DiQ HNa?
N@M. HW HNa.

5. HL_T TLMiThT Fi_S" S"FF?
La. HY Fi_L BYT.

6. HL_L AS"DQaA Fi_L MDRS(H)?
N@M. HM Fi_L MDRS(H).

V.

1. ANT WLDN W HW WLD.

2. ANT TLMiThN W HW TLMiTh.

3. ÁNT́ Ś"D̗iQ̓N Ẃ H̓Ẃ B́"D̗iQ.

4. ÁŃa Ś"D̗iQ̓N Ẃ ÁNT́ Ś"D̗iQ.

5. ÁNT̗ F́T́aT̓N Ẃ H̗Ý F́T́aT.

6. ÁNT̗ T̗L̗MiT́h̲T̓N Ẃ H̗Ý T̗L̗MiT́h̲(H).

7. ÁNT̗ Ś"D̗iQ́T̓N Ẃ H̗Ý Ś"D̗iQ́(H).

8. ÁŃa Ś"D̗iQ́T̓N Ẃ ÁNT̗ Ś"D̗iQ́(H).

9. ÁNT̓M ÁWĹaD̓N W H̓M ÁWĹaD.

10. ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲N Ẃ H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h.

11. ÁNT̓M ÁS"D̗Q́aA̓N Ẃ H̓M ÁS"D̗Q́aA.

12. ŃH"N̓ ÁS"D̗Q́aA̓N Ẃ ÁNT̓M ÁS"D̗Q́aA.

VI.

1. ḾŔH́"BN
   ÁHĹN Ẃ ŚHĹN.

2. ÁS_ŚĹaM̓ @́ĹYKM̓.
   Ẃ @́ĹYK̓Ḿ_S ŚĹaM.

3. Ś"B́aH̓"_L Ḱh̲YR.
   Ś"B́aH̄"_N N̓uR.

4. ḾŚaA̓_L Ḱh̲YR.
   ḾŚaA̓_N ŃuR.

VII.

1. NŚh̲LĹa
2. @́FR̗iT
3. @́FR̗iT́(H)
4. LH́"MD̗LĹa
5. L̗ŚaN̓ T́"W̗iL
6. L̗ŚaŃ T́"W̗iL

LEBANON

Lebanon is a republic of the Middle East situated on the eastern border of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded on the north and east by Syria, on the south by Israel and Jordan, and on the west by the Mediterranean. Formerly, a part of the French Mandate of Syria, Lebanon became a republic in 1941. In 1945 Lebanon was authorized to exercise governmental and legislative functions of its own. In the fall of 1946 the last foreign troops of occupation were withdrawn.

In this young, progressive republic, and a member of the United Nations and the Arab League, scarcely 20 years old, voting exists on a democratic basis; and the franchise is extended to both men and women.

The climate is a Mediterranean one, compared to southern California and is smiliar to southern France and Italy. In the upper valleys of the Lebanon mountains we find a temperate zone with winter snow and frost. Some of the high peaks of the Northeast, at elevations reaching ten thousand feet or more, are snow capped more than half the year, commencing in December. These beautiful mountains are often referred to as the Switzerland of Asia.

Lebanon has an area of approximately 3600 square miles and a population that exceeds two million. Its length

North-South is about one hundred twenty miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles.

The population is equally divided between Christians and Moslems. The official language is Arabic; however, most students learn both English and French in school.

LESSON SIX

1. Ĺa B́AS

2. ḾN ÁNT́?

3. ÁŃa ŚM̗iR.

4. ḾaT̲́ha ÁNT́ T́DR̓S̓?

5. ÁŃa ÁDR̓S̓_L H̗"ŚaB.

6. H́L ÁNT́ T́DR̓S̓_L H̗"ŚaB?

7. Ń@́M. ÁŃa ÁDR̓S̓_L H̗"ŚaB.

8. MN ANT?

9. ANa LYLa.

10. MaTha ANT TDRSiN?

11. ANa ADRS_L LGhT_L ʕRBYY(H)

12. HL ANT TDRSiN_L H"SaB?

13. La. ANa La ADRS_L H"SaB.

14. MTa TThHB ALa_L MDRS(H)?

15. AThHB Fi_S" S"BaH".

16. MTa TThHBiN ALa_L MDRS(H)?

17. AThHB BaKRN Fi_S" S"BaH".

18. MaTha T@ML

Fi_S" S"BaH"?

19. AThHB ALa_L MDRS(H)

20. MaTh T@MLiN

BaKRN?

21 AThHB ALa_L MDRS(H)

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. AiD T"WiLH (To a boy)
2. AiD T"WiLH (To a girl)

- He has sticky fingers.
- She has sticky fingers.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Never mind.

2. Who are you?

3. I am Samir.

4. What (do) you study? (speaking to a boy)

5. I study arithmetic.

6. Do you study arithmetic?

7. Yes. I study arithmetic.

8. Who are you?

9. I am Layla.

10. What (do) you study? (speaking to a girl)

11. I study the Arabic language.

12. Do you study arithmetic?

13. No. I do not study arithmetic.

14. When (do) you go to school? (speaking to a boy)

15. I go in the morning.

16. When (do) you go to school? (speaking to a girl)

17. I go early in the morning.

18. What (do) you do in the morning? (speaking to a boy)

19. I go to school.

20. What (do) you do early? (speaking to a girl)

21. I go to school.

Structural Note

1. Note that we have used "T́DR̓S̓" with "ÁNT́", "T́DRS̓i̗Ń" with "ÁNT̗" and "ÁDR̓S̓" with "ÁŃa." In Arabic, the verb changes slightly when used with each different pronoun. Note further that in sentence No. 14-21 we have omitted the pronouns altogether, but we have used the proper forms of the verb. Consequently, it is not necessary (except for emphasis) to use the pronouns in such cases.

Examples:

1. ÁDR̓S̓_L H̗"ŚaB (Instead of)
2. ÁŃa ÁDR̓S̓_L H̗"ŚaB.

2. The negative of the present tense verb is formed by preceding the verb with the article "Ĺa", which is equivalent to the English expression, "do not" or "does not."

Examples:

1. ÁDR̓S̓. (I study)
2. Ĺa ÁDR̓S̓. (I do not study)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	Ś		Ś"
a.	ŚWẂŔ	a.	Ś"WẂŔ
b.	@́S̗iR	b.	@́S̗"iR
c.	S̓uŔ(H)	c.	S̓"uŔ(H)
d.	ŃŚF́	d.	ŃŚ"F́
e.	ŚYF	e.	Ś"YF
f.	ŚBB́H́"	f.	Ś"BB́H́"
g.	ŚaŔ	g.	Ś"aŔ
h.	ŚFH́"(H)	h.	Ś"FH́"(H)
i.	ÝSH́"B̓	i.	ÝS"H́"B̓
j.	ŚF̗iR	j.	Ś"F̗iR
k.	ŚĹB́	k.	Ś"ĹB́
l.	ḾSL̓uB	l.	ḾS"L̓uB

m.	AS_SiN	m.	AS"_S"iN
n.	YSRF	n.	YS"RF
o.	SuS	o.	S"uS"
p.	S@iD	p.	S"@iD

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. ANa ADRS Fi_L MSaA.
   a. ___ AThHB ___ ___.
   b. ___ A@ML ___ ___.

2. ANa La ADRS Fi_L MSaA.
   a. ___ ___ AThHB ___ ___.
   b. ___ ___ A@ML ___ ___.

3. ANT TThHB Fi_S" S"BaH".
   a. ___ TDRS ___ ___.
   b. ___ T@ML ___ ___.

4. ÁNT́ Ĺa T́ThH́B̓ F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH".

a. ___ ___ T́DR̓S̓ _____ _____.

b. ___ ___ T́@ḾL̓ _____ _____.

5. ÁNT̗ T́ThH́B̗iŃ B́aK̗ŔN.

a. ___ T́DR̓S̗iŃ _____.

b. ___ T́@ḾL̗iŃ _____.

6. ÁNT̗ Ĺa T́ThH́B̗iŃ B́aK̗ŔN.

a. ___ ___ T́DR̓S̗iŃ _____.

b. ___ ___ T́@ḾL̗iŃ _____.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. ḾaTh́a ÁNT́ T́DR̓S̓?

2. ḾaTh́a ÁNT̗ T́DR̓S̗iŃ?

3. ḾT́a T́ThH́B̓ A̗Ĺa_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

4. ḾT́a T́ThH́B̗iŃ A̗Ĺa_S S̓uQ?

5. ḾaTh́a T́@ḾL̗iŃ F̗i_L ḾŚaA?

6. MaTha T@ML Fi_S" S"BaH"?

7. HL TDRS_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H)?

8. HL TDRSiN_L H"SaB?

9. AYN TThHB BaKRN?

10. AYN TThHBiN Fi_L MSaA?

IV. Form questions so that the following sentences are used as answers. Address your questions first to a boy then to a girl:

1. ADRS_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H).

2. AThHB Fi_S" S"BaH".

3. La. ADRS Fi_L MSaA.

4. AThHB ALa_L BYT.

5. N@M. ADRS Fi_S" S"FF.

6. La. La AThHB BaKRN.

7. N@M. ADRS_L H"SaB.

8. AThHB ALa Bountiful High School.

V. Ask the following questions in Arabic. Ask them first to a boy, then to a girl:

1. Do you go to this school?
2. What do you study?
3. Do you study the Arabic language?
4. Do you go early in the morning?
5. What do you do in the evening?
6. When do you study arithmetic?
7. Where do you go in the evening?
8. What do you do in this class?

LESSON SEVEN

1. ShKRN
2. SFWN

3. MN HW?
4. HW SMiR.

5. AYN HW YDRS?
6. HW YDRS Fi_L MKTB(H)

7. MaTha YDRS Fi_L MKTB(H)?
8. HW YDRS_L H"SaB Fi_L MKTB(H).

9. MN HY?

10. HY LYLa.

11. AYN HY TDRS?

12. HY TDRS Fi_L BYT.

13. HL HY TDRS Fi_L MKTB(H)?

14. La. HY La TDRS Fi_L MKTB(H).

15. MaTha HW YKTB?

16. HW YKTB RSaL(H)

17. MaTha HY TKTB?

18. HY TKTB_D DRS.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. ÁLĹH Y̗RH́"M̓.
2. ÁLĹH Y̗RH́"Ḿ.

- May God have mercy upon him.
- May God have mercy upon her.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Thanks.
2. Welcome.
3. Who is he?
4. He is Samir.
5. Where (does) he study?
6. He studies in the library.
7. What (does) he study in the library?
8. He studies arithmetic in the library.
9. Who is she?
10. She is Layla.
11. Where (does) she study?

12. She studies in the house.

13. Does she study in the library?

14. No. She does not study in the library.

15. What (does) he write?

16. He writes a letter.

17. What (does) she write?

18. She writes the lesson.

Structural Note

1. The object of the verb usually takes the ending /-a/ (that is a Fat.h"a __/__) when it has the definite article, and the ending /-an/ when it does not have the definite article.

Examples:

```
       / ,,     / /          /
1.   AKTB_D   DRS   Fi_S   S"FF.   (I write the lesson
              ---   /                 in class.)

       / ,,   / /            /
2.   AKTB   DRSN   Fi_S"   S"FF.   (I write a lesson in
            ----   /                  class.)
```

2. In Arabic the subject may precede the verb or follow it.

Examples:

1. ŚaM̗i ÝK̓T̓B. (Samy writes.)

2. ÝK̓T̓B ŚaM̗i. (Samy writes.)

The above examples can also be translated, "Samy is writing."

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
a.	D́ŔŚ	a.	D́RŔŚ
b.	K̓T̗B́	b.	K̓TT̗B́
c.	ŃJ́H́"	c.	ŃJJ́H́"
d.	ŔQ́Ś"	d.	ŔQQ́Ś"
e.	ŚḰŃ	e.	ŚKḰŃ
f.	H̓"M̗Ĺ	f.	H̓"MM̗Ĺ
g.	T́h̲H́B́	g.	T́h̲HH́B́

h.	S"DR	h.	S"DDR
i.	FT"R	i.	FT"T"R
j.	H"D"R	j.	H"D"D"
k.	ShRH"	k.	ShRRH"
l.	@RF	l.	@RRF
m.	WQ@	m.	WQQ@

II. Subtitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. HW YDRS W HY TKTB.

a. SaMi ____ W SLMa ____.

b. AL_WLD ____ W_L FTaT ____.

c. AT_TLMiTh ____ W_T TLMiThT ____.

2. HW YThHB W HY La TThHB.

a. SMir ____ W LYLa __ ____.

b. AL_WLD ____ W_L FTaT __ ____.

c. AT_TLMiTh ____ W_T TLMiThT __ ____.

3. HY TKTB W HW La YKTB.

a. LiNDa ____ W BuLS __ ____.

b. AL_FTaT ____ W_L WLD __ ____.

c. AT_TLMiThT ____ W_T TLMiTh __ ____.

4. HW YKTB RSaLTN Fi_L MKTB(H).

a. HY TKTB ______ ____ _______.

b. ANa AKTB ______ ____ _______.

c. ANT TKTB ______ ____ _______.

d. ANT TKTBiN ____ ____ _______.

5. HW YDRS_D DRS Fi_L MSaA.

a. HY TDRS _____ Fi_S" S"BaH".

b. ANa ADRS _____ Fi_L BYT.

c. ANT TDRS _____ Fi_S" S"FF.

d. ANT TDRSiN ____ Fi_L MDRS(H).

III. Answer the following questions:

1. AYN YDRS SaMi?

2. AYN TDRS SLMa?

3. MTa YThHB SMiR ALa_L MDRS(H)?

4. MTa TThHB LYLa ALa_S SuQ?

5. MaTha YKTB_L WLD Fi_L MKTB(H).

6. MaTha TKTB_L FTaT Fi_L MSaA?

7. HL YKTB_S" S"DiQ RSaLTN ALa_L FTaT?

8. HL TKTB_S" S"DiQT RSaLTN ALa_L WLD?

9. MaTha Y@ML_T TLMiTh Fi_S" S"BaH"?

10. MaTha T@ML_T TLMiThT BaKRN?

11. MN YDRS_L H"SaB Fi_L MDRS(H)?

12. ShKRN.

IV. Substitute (a) HW (b) ANa (c) ANT (d) ANT for the pronoun "HY" in the following sentences. Make the necessary changes:

1. HY TKTB_D DRS W La TKTB RSaL(H).

2. HY TThHB ALa_S SiNMa Fi_L MSaA.

3. HY T@ML W TDRS Fi_L MDRS(H).

4. HY TDRS W TKTB Fi_S" S"FF.

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Linda is studying arithmetic and Bolos is studying the Arabic language.
2. Samir is writing the lesson and Layla is writing a letter to a friend.
3. Selma does not go to the movie in the morning. She goes to the market.
4. Kamal does not work in school. He studies in school.
5. Layla does not work in the library. She studies and writes in the library.
6. He has sticky fingers.
7. May God have mercy upon him.

LESSON EIGHT

1. KLL @iDN W ANTM BKhYR.
2. W ANT BKhYR.

3. MN ANTM?
4. NH"N TLaMiTh

5. MaTha ANTM TDRSuN?
6. NH"N NDRS_T TaRiKh.

7. HL ANTM TDRSuN_L H"SaB?
8. La. NH"N NDRS_T TaRiKh.

9. MaTha TAKLuN

B@D_L FT"uR?

10. NAKL_L MShMSh.

11. MaTha TAKLuN

B@D_L @ShaA?

12. NAKL_L @NB.

Common Colloquial Expressions

ShRRFTM.

TShRRFNa.

- You honored (us)
- We were honored. (answer)

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Merry Christmas. (happy festival)
2. The same to you.
3. Who are you?
4. We are students.

5. What (do) you study? (speaking to a group)

6. We study history.

7. Do you study arithmetic?

8. No. We study history.

9. What (do) you eat after breakfast?

10. We eat apricots.

11. What (do) you eat after supper?

12. We eat grapes.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
Ǵ̲h	Ḱ̲h
a. Ǵ̲hŔaB	a. Ḱ̲hŔaB
b. Ǵ̲hĹQ́	b. Ḱ̲hĹQ́
c. Ǵ̲hMR	c. Ḱ̲hMR
d. T́S"G̲̗hiR	d. T́S"K̲̗hiR

e.	YGhiB	e.	YKhiB
f.	GhaL	f.	KhaL
g.	GhRRB	g.	KhRRB
h.	MGhLuT"	h.	MKhLuT"
i.	FRRGh	i.	FRRKh
j.	GhYYR	j.	KhYYR
k.	TGhRiM	k.	TKhRiM
l.	GhShSh	l.	KhShSh
m.	GhaB	m.	KhaB
n.	GhBBR	n.	KhBBR
o.	GhLiL	o.	KhLiL

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. NH"N NDRS W ANTM TDRSuN.

a. ____ NAKL ________ TAKLuN.

b. ____ NKTB ________ TKTBuN.

c. ____ NThHB ________ TThHBuN.

2. ANT TDRS W ANT TDRSiN.

a. ___ TAKL ______ TAKLiN.

b. ___ TKTB ______ TKTBiN.

c. ___ TThHB ______ TThHBiN.

3. SaMi YDRS W LYLa TDRS.

a. ___ YAKL ______ TAKL.

b. ___ YKTB ______ TKTB.

c. ___ YThHB ______ TThHB

4. ANa ADRS W ANTM La TDRSuN.

a. ___ AaKL ______ ___ TAKLuN.

b. ___ AKTB ______ ___ TKTBuN.

c. ___ AThHB ______ ___ TThHBuN.

5. HW YDRS W NH"N La NDRS.

a. ___ YAKL ______ ___ NAKL.

b. ___ YKTB ______ ___ NKTB.

c. ___ YThHB ______ ___ NThHB.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. HL TDRSuN Fi Bountiful High School?
2. MTa TThHBuN ALa_L MDRS(H)?
3. AYN TAKLuN_L FT"uR?
4. MaTha T@MLuN B@D_L MDRS(H)?
5. AYN TDRSuN_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H)?
6. MN YDRS_T TaRiKh?
7. MaTha TKTBuN Fi_S" S"FF?
8. HL TAKLuN_L @NB B@D_L @ShaA?
9. MaTha T@MLuN Fi_L MSaA?
10. AYN TThHBuN BaKRN?
11. MTa TAKLuN_L BuZ(H)?
12. KLL @iDN W ANTM BKhYR.

IV. Complete the following:

1. ANa ADRS W ANT (TDRSiN)
2. NH"N NAKL W ANTM ______
3. HW YKTB W HY ______

4. ANa AaKL W ANT ______

5. ANTM TDRSuN W NH"N ______

6. HY TThHB W HW ______

7. ANT TKTB W ANa ______

V. Form questions so that the following sentences are used as answers:

1. N@M. NAKL_L FT"uR.

2. La. NH"N La NDRS_T TaRiKh.

3. NThHB ALa_S SiNMa.

4. NKTB_D DRS.

5. NDRS B@D_L @ShaA.

6. La. NDRS_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H).

7. NAKL_L FT"uR Fi_L BYT.

8. NThHB BaKRN Fi_S" S"BaH".

9. NKTB_R RSaLT Fi_L MKTB(H).

LESSON NINE

1. AL_MSiH" Q@M.

2. H"QQN QaM.

3. MN HM?

4. HM TLaMiTh.

5. AYN HM YDRSuN?

6. HM YDRSuN Fi_L JaM@(H).

7. MaTha HM YDRSuN?

8. HM YDRSuN_L @LuM.

9. MaTha YDRS_T TLaMiTh?

10. HM YDRSuN_L @LuM.

11. MN YDRS_L @LuM?

12. AT_TLaMiTh YDRSuN_L @LuM.

13. MTa YShRBuN_L H"LiB?

14. YShRBuN_L H"LiB
Fi_S" S"BaH".

15. MTa YShRBuN_L QHW(H)?

16. YShRBuN_L QHWT
B@D_L GhDaA.

Common Colloquial Expressions

M@_S SuQ SuQ

- While in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Happy Easter. (Christ is risen)
2. The same to you. (Indeed He is risen)
3. Who are they?
4. They are students.
5. Where (do) they study?
6. They study in the university.
7. What (do) they study?
8. They study science.
9. What (do) the students study?
10. They study science.
11. Who studies science?
12. The students study science.
13. When (do) they drink milk?
14. They drink milk in the morning.
15. When (do) they drink coffee?
16. They drink coffee after lunch.

Structural Note

1. Note that in sentence No. 9, the verb is YDRS and in No. 12, it is YDRSuN. The subject of both sentences is TLaMiTh (students). Note, however, that in No. 9 the verb preceded the subject while in No. 12 it followed the subject. Consequently, when the subject is plural, the verb remains singular if it precedes it, and is changed into plural if it occurs after it.

Examples:

1. YDRS_T TLaMiTh (The students study.)
2. AT_TLaMiTh YDRSuN (The students study.)

2. The object of the preposition usually takes the ending /-i/ (that is a Kasra ______) when it has the definite article, and the ending /-in/ when it does not have the definite article.

Examples:

1. AThHB ALa_L MDRST BaKRN.

   (I go to the school early.)

2. AThHB ALa MDRSTN BaKRN.

   (I go to a school early)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	/ @		/ Gh
a.	, , @MuM	a.	, , GhMuM
b.	, M@iB /	b.	, MGhiB /
c.	/ / / @RRB	c.	/ / / GhRRB
d.	, , @RuB	d.	. , GhRuB
e.	/ @LiL /	e.	/ GhLiL /
f.	/ / / @MD	f.	/ / / GhMD
g.	, , @YuB	g.	, . GhYuB
h.	/ . @aB	h.	/ / GhaB
i.	/ / / @YYR	i.	/ . . GhYYR
j.	/ / / @BBR	j.	/ / / GhBBR
k.	/ / / @RRQ	k.	/ / / GhRRQ
l.	/ / / @T"S	l.	/ / / GhT"S

m. T@YiR m. TGhYiR

n. BL@ n. BLGh

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. HW YShRB_L H"LiB W HY TShRB_L QHW(H).

a. ANa AShRB_L _____ W ANTM TSh RBuN_L _____.

b. NH"N NShRB_L _____ W HM YShRBuN_L _____.

c. ANT TShRB_L _____ W ANT TShRBiN_L _____.

2. HW YDRS Fi_S" S"BaH" W HY TDRS Fi_L MSaA.

a. ANa ADRS _____ _____ W ANTM TDRSuN _____ _____.

b. NH"N NDRS _____ _____ W HM YDRSuN _____ _____.

c. ANT TDRS _____ _____ W ANT TDRSiN _____ _____.

3. HW YThHB ALa_L H"FLT W HY TThHB ALa_L H"FL(H).

a. ANa AThHB _____ _____ W ANTM TThHBuN _____ _____.

b. NH"N NThHB _____ _____ W HM YThHBuN _____ _____.

c. ANT TThHB _____ _____ W ANT TThHBiN _____ _____.

4. HW YThHB ALa H"FLTN W HY TThHB ALa H"FL(H).

a. ANa AThHB ___ ______ W ANTM TThHBuN ___ _____.

b. NH"N NThHB ___ ______ W HM YThHBuN ___ _____.

c. ANT TThHB ___ ______ W ANT TThHBiN ___ _____.

5. YKTB_T TLaMiTh W_L AWLaD YAKLuN.

a. YAKL ______ ___ _____ YKTBuN.

b. YDRS ______ ___ _____ Y@MLuN.

c. Y@ML ______ ___ _____ YDRSuN.

d. YThHB ______ ___ _____ La. YThHBuN.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. HL YThHB_L AWLaD ALa_L JaM@(H)?

2. MaTha YDRSuN Fi_L JaM@(H)?

3. AYN YFT"RuN?

4. MaTha YShRBuN M@_L GhDaA?

5. HL YShRB_T TLaMiTh_L QHW(H)?

6. MaTha Y@MLuN B@D_L @ShaA?

7. MTa YThHBuN ALa_L H"FL(H)?

8. MN YShRB @S"iR_L @NB?

9. HL TShRBuN_Sh ShaY?

10. MTa TAKLuN_L @NB W_L MWZ?

11. MaTha YAKLuN B@D_L FT"uR?

12 AL_MSiH" QaM.

IV. Form questions so that the following sentences are used as answers:

1. HM YDRSuN_L @LuM.

2. N@M. HM YShRBuN_L QHWT BaKRN.

3. La. HM YAKLuN_L BuZ(H).

4. B@D_L @ShaA.

5. HM YKTBuN Fi_S" S"FF.

6. La. HM La YThHBuN ALa_S SiNMa.

7. HM YShRBuN @S"iR_L @NB.

8. HM YFT"RuN Fi_L BYT.

V. Translate the following passage into English; then rewrite it in Arabic using the pronoun " NH"N " instead of Samy, Bolos, and Samir.

SaMi W BuLS W SMiR TLaMiThN W AS"DQaA. HM YDRSuN W Y@MLuN Fi JaM@T Utah. YNHD"uN BaKRN Fi_S" S"BaH" W YAKLuN_L FT"uR @MM YThHBuN ALa_L JaM@(H). Fi_L JaM@T YDRSuN_L H"SaB W_T TaRiKh W_L @LuM W_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H). B@D_D DRS YAKLuN_L GhDaA W YShRBuN M@_L GhDaA_L H"LiB AW @S"iR_L @NB. W B@D_L GhDaA YThHBuN ALa_L MKTBT W YDRSuN.

LESSON TEN

REVIEW

I.

1. MaTha ANT TDRS?
   Ana ADRS_L H"SaB.

2. MaTha ANT TDRSiN?
   ANa ADRS_T TaRiKh.

3. MaTha ANTM TDRSuN?
   NH"N NDRS_L @LuM.

4. MaTha HW YDRS?
   HW YDRS_D DRS.

5. MaTha HY TDRS?
   HY TDRS_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H).

6. MaTha HM YDRSuN?
   HM YDRSuN_L H"SaB.

II.

1. HL ANT TKTB_D DRS?
   N@M. ANa AKTB_D DRS.

2. HL ANT TKTBiN RSaL(H)?
   La. ANa La AKTB RSaL(H).

3. HL ANTM TKTBuN_D DRS?
   La. NH"N NKTB RSaL(H).

4. HL HW YKTB RSaL(H)?
   N@M. HW YKTB RSaL(H).

5. HL HY TKTB_D DRS?
   La. HY La TKTB_D DRS.

6. HL YKTB_T TLaMiTh RSaL(H)?
   La. HM YKTBuN_D DRS.

III.

1. MTa TThHB ALa_L MDRS(H)?
AThHB Fi_S" S"BaH".

2. MTa TThHBiN ALa_L BYT?
AThHB B@D_L MDRS(H).

3. MTa TThHBuN ALa_S SuQ?
NThHB B@D_L @ShaA.

4. MTa YThHB SaMi ALa_S
SiNMa? YThHB Fi_L MSaA.

5. MTa TThHB SLMa ALa_L H"FL(H)?
TThHB B@D_L @ShaA.

6. MTa YThHBuN ALa_L MKTB(H)?
YThHBuN B@D_L GhDaA.

IV.

1. AYN TThHB Fi_S" S"BaH"?
AThHB ALa_L JaM@(H).

2. AYN TThHBiN B@D_L GhDaA?
AThHB ALa_S" S"FF.

3. AYN TThHBuN B@D_L @ShaA?
NThHB ALa_L H"FL(H).

4. AYN YThHB SMiR BaKRN?
YThHB ALa_L MDRS(H).

5. AYN TThHB MNa Fi_S" S"BaH"?
TThHB ALa_S SuQ.

6. AYN YThHBu_L AS"DQaA Fi_L MSaA?
YThHBuN ALa_S SiNMa.

V.

1. MaTha TShRB M@_L GhDaA?
   AShRB_L H"LiB.

2. MTha TShRBiN Fi_L H"FL(H)?
   AShRB @S"iR_L @NB.

3. MaTha TShRBuN B@D_L @ShaA?
   NShRB_L QHW(H).

4. MaTha YShRB SaMi Fi_S SiNMa?
   YShRB @S"iR_L @NB.

5. MaTha TShRB LiNDa Fi_S" S"BaH"?
   TShRB_L H"LiB.

6. MaTha YShRB_L AWLaD Fi_L MSaA?
   YShRBuN_Sh ShaY.

VI.

1. MTa TAKL_L MWZ?
   AaKL_L MWZ B@D_L FT"uR.

2. MTa TAKLiN_L @NB?
   AaKL_L @NB B@D_L GhDaA.

3. MTa TAKLuN_L FT"uR?
   NAKL_L FT"uR Fi_S" S"BaH".

4. MTa YAKL KMaL_L MShMSh?
YAKL_L MShMSh B@D_L GhDaA.

5. MTa TAKL MNa_L BuZ(H)?
TAKL_L BuZ(H) B@D_L @ShaA.

6. MTa YAKLuN_L @ShaA?
YAKLuN_L @ShaA Fi_L MSaA.

VII.

1. MaTha T@ML Fi_S" S"BaH"?
AThHB ALa_L MDRS(H).

2. MaTha T@MLiN B@D_L @ShaA?
ADRS Fi_L BYT.

3. MaTha T@MLuN Fi_S" S"FF?
NDRS W NKTB.

4. MaTha Y@ML SMiR Fi_L MKTB(H)?
YKTB RSaL(H).

5. MaTha T@ML LYLa Fi_L MSaA?
TAKL @MM TDRS.

6. MaTha Y@MLuN B@D_L GhDaA?
YShRBuN_L QHW(H).

VIII.

1. La BAS

2. KLL @iDN W ANTM BKhYR
W ANT BKhYR.

3. KLI @iDN W ANT BKhYR.
W ANT BKhYR.

4. ShKRN
@FWN

5. KLL @iDN W ANT BKhYR.
W ANT BKhYR.

6. AL-MSiH" QaM.
H"QQN QaM.

IX.

1. AiD T"WiLH

2. AiD T"WiLH

3. ALLH YRH"M

4. ALLH YRH"M

5. M@_S SuQ SuQ.

6. LSaN T"WiL

7. ShRRFTM
TShRRFNa

PLACES OF INTEREST
IN
LEBANON

Beirut, capital, largest city, and chief seaport of Lebanon is situated on the Mediterranean, on a promontary sloping from the Lebanon range of mountains. The city is 93 miles northeast of Damascus.

Beirut is an ancient city with modern suburbs, and it is considered one of the most beautiful cities of the Middle East. It contains numerous mosques and Christian churches and a number of educational institutions maintained chiefly by the Roman Catholic Church and Protestant missions. Of particular note are the American and French universities, possessing faculties in medicine, art, and science, and other fields. The Lebanese University was opened to students in 1953.

Beirut is known for its ancient Roman ruins of arches and bridges, as well as for its modern architecture, structural buildings, and notable night life. Its hotels and casinos situated on the Mediterranean give the city more beauty and admiration.

Beirut is rich in agricultural products, tropical, subtropical, and temperate zone fruits of every description. Silk, cotton, gold, and silver articles are the chief manufactures.

Under the Roman emperors, Beirut was the seat of a school of law. Tyre and Sidon are of Old Testament fame. Both, located in Southern Lebanon on the Mediterranean coast, contain Phoenician, Roman, and Greek ruins. Chief sea ports of the Phoenicians 3000 B. C. and later kingdoms, Tyre and Sidon, reflect the old and new civilizations. With their sea castles demolished and modern buildings constructed, both cities are tourist attractions.

Baalbeck, Heliopolis, or the City of the Sun, is of great interest to visitors to Lebanon. In Baalbeck is located the 7th wonder of the ancient world--the Temple of Jupiter. It is the most amazing remains of ancient temples built in the second century A. D.

Other interesting temple remains are the Temple of Zeus, the Temple of Bacchus, and the Temple of Venus, signifying the Godhead, the God of wine and the Moon God.

The cedars of Lebanon, majestic, eternal, durable, well described, and frequently mentioned in the Bible, are the symbol of eternity. Solomon built his temple using the cedars, and the Republic of Lebanon made its flag in the center of which inscribed the cedar tree.

LESSON ELEVEN

1. Ĺ̗a T̓ÁaK̗ẖTẖN̗i

2. H́L ÁNT́ T̗LM̗iTẖ

3. Ń@́M. ÁŃa T̗LM̗iTẖ.

4. ḾaṮ́ha ÁNT́ D́ŔST́_L ÝWM?

5. ÁŃa DŔST̓_L H̗"ŚaB.

6. H́L ÁNT́ D́ŔST́_L @̓L̓uM?

7. Ĺa. ÁŃa Ḿa D́ŔST̓_L @̓L̓uM.

8. HL ANT TLMiThTN AYD"N?

9. N@M. ANa TLMiTh(H).

10. MaTha ANT DRST Fi_L MKTB(H)?

11. ANa DRST_T TaRiKh.

12. HL ANT DRST_L H"SaB?

13. La ANa LM ADRS_L
H"SaB.

14. MaTha QRAT Fi_S" S"BaH"?

15. QRAT_L JRiD(H).

16. MaTha ORAT Fi_S" S"FF?

17. QRAT_D DRS.

18. AYN ThHBT Fi_L MSaA?

19. ThHBT ALa_S SiNMa.

20. AYN ThHBT AMS?

21. ThHBT ALa_D DKKaN.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. DMM TQiL (To a boy)
2. DMM TQiL (To a girl)

- He is inconsiderate.
  (I can't stand him.)
- She is inconsiderate.
  (I can't stand her.)

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Excuse me.

2. Are you a student?

3. Yes. I am a student.

4. What (did) you study today? (speaking to a boy)

5. I studied arithmetic.

6. Did you study science?

7. No. I did not study science.

8. Are you a student also?

9. Yes. I am a student.

10. What (did) you study in the library?
(speaking to a girl)

11. I studied history.

12. Did you study arithmetic?

13. No. I did not study arithmetic.

14. What did you read in the morning? (speaking to a boy)

15. I read the newspaper.

16. What did you read in class? (speaking to a girl)

17. I read the lesson.

18. Where did you go in the evening? (speaking to a boy)

19. I went to the movie.

20. Where did you go yesterday? (speaking to a girl)

21. I went to the store.

Structural Note

There are two ways in Arabic for negating (making negative) a past tense verb:

1. By preceding it with the article "Ḿa".

Examples:

a. D́ŔST̓ (I studied)

b. Ḿa D́ŔST̓ (I did not study)

2. By changing the verb into the present tense and preceding it with the particle "ĹM" which is equivalent to the English expression "did not."

Examples:

a. D́ŔST̓ (studied)

b. ĹM ÁDṘS (I did not study)

When "ĹM" precedes a verb ending with a D"amma ’, the D"amma is omitted. If the verb ends with an accented "N·" (i.e. Ń or N̗) preceded by a long vowel, the "N" and its accent are omitted.

Examples:

a. ÁDR̓Ś (I study)

b. ĹM ÁDR̓S (I did not study)

c. T́DṘS̗iŃ (You study--to a girl)

d. ĹM T́DṘS̗i (You did not study--to a girl)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
Ḱ	Q́
a. ḰLB	a. Q́LB
b. ḰaF̗R	b. Q́aF̗R
c. ḰaF	c. Q́aF
d. ḰB́Ś	d. Q́B́Ś
e. ḰRŔ	e. Q́RŔ
f. ḰRŔŔ	f. Q́RŔŔ
g. A̗KT́ŔB́	g. A̗QT́ŔB́
h. ÝRḰD́	h. ÝRQ́D́
i. ḰF́Ŕ	i. Q́F́Ŕ
j. ÝḰLL̗Ĺ	j. ÝQ́LL̗Ĺ
k. ḰaĹ	k. Q́aĹ
l. ḰḾR	l. Q́ḾR
m. Śh̲WK	m. Śh̲WQ

n. RKiK n. RQiQ

o. RK@ o. RQ@

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. ANa DRST_T TaRiKh W LM ADRS_L @LuM.

a. ___ _____L @LuM _____ _____T TaRiKh.

b. ___ _____L H"SaB _____ _____L @RBYY(H).

c. ___ _____L @RBYYT _____ _____L H"SaB.

2. ANa QRAT_L JRiDT W Ma QRAT_L KTaB.

a. ___ _____L KTaB _____ _____L JRiD(H).

b. ___ _____D DRS _____ _____R RSaL(H).

c. ___ _____R RSaLT _____ _____D DRS.

3. ANT DRST_T TaRiKh W LM TDRS_L @LuM.

a. ___ _____L @LuM _____ _____T TaRiKh.

b. ___ _____L H"SaB _____ _____L @RBYY(H).

c. ___ _____L @RBYYT _____ _____L H"SaB.

4. ANT CRAT_L JRiDT W Ma QRAT_L KTaB.

a. ___ _____L KTaB _____ _____L JRiD(H).

b. ___ _____D DRS _____ ______R RSaL(H).

c. ___ _____R RSaLT _____ _____D DRS.

5. ANT DRST_T TaRiKh W LM TDRSi_L @LuM.

a. ___ _____L @LuM _____ ______T TaRiKh.

b. ___ _____L H"SaB _____ ______L @RBYY(H).

c. ___ _____L @RBYYT _____ ______L H"SaB.

6. ANT QRAT_L JRiDT W Ma CRAT_L KTaB.

a. ___ _____L KTaB _____ _____L JRiD(H).

b. ___ _____D DRS _____ _____R RSaL(H).

c. ___ _____R RSaLT _____ _____D DRS.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. HL ThHBT ALa_L MDRST_L YWM?

2. HL ThHBT ALa_S SuQ AMS?

3. MaTha QRAT Fi_L MKTB(H)?

4. MaTha QRAT Fi_S" S"FF?

5. MTa DRST_L @LuM?

6. MTa DRST_T TaRiKh?

7. MaTha @MLT B@D_L MDRS(H)?

8. MaTha @MLT B@D_L @ShaA?

9. AYN DRST_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H)?

10. AYN QRAT_L JRiD(H)?

IV. Change the verbs in the following sentences into the present tense. Maintain the same person in each case as in the past tense.

1. HL DRST Fi Bountiful High School?

2. HL DRST Fi-L MKTB(H)?

3. MTa ThHBT ALa_L H"FL(H)?

4. MTa ThHBT ALa_D DKKaN?

5. DRST @MM ThHBT ALa_S SiNMa.

6. MaTha @MLT B@D_L MDRS(H)?

7. MaTha @MLT B@D_L GhDaA?

8. MTa QRAT_L JRiD(H)?

9. ḾT́a Q́ŔAT̗_L K̗T́aB?

10. Q́ŔAT̓_D D́RŚ Ẃ Ḿa Q́ŔAT̓_R R̗ŚaĹ(H).

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Did you study science in the university?
(speaking to a boy)

2. What did you study in the library after school?
(speaking to a girl)

3. I studied arithmetic today and did not study history.

4. Where did you read the Arabic newspaper?
(speaking to a boy)

5. Did you read this book yesterday?
(speaking to a girl)

6. When did you go with Layla to the movie?
(speaking to a boy)

7. Where did you go with Bolos this evening?
(speaking to a girl)

8. What did you do in class this morning?
(speaking to a boy)

9. What did you do after supper?
(speaking to a girl)

10. I went to the library after lunch and
studied, then read the newspaper.

11. Excuse me.

12. I can't stand him.

LESSON TWELVE

1. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁSS̗F

2. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁSS̗F́(H)

3. H́L H̓Ẃ T̗LM̗iTh̲?

4. Ń@́M. H̓Ẃ T̗LM̗iTh̲.

5. ÁYŃ H̓Ẃ D́ŔŚ_L @̓L̓uM?

6. H̓Ẃ D́ŔŚ_L @̓L̓uḾ
F̗i_L J́aM̗@(H).

7. H́L H̓Ẃ D́ŔŚ_L H̗"ŚaB?

8. Ĺa. H̓Ẃ Ḿa D́ŔŚ_L
H̗"ŚaB.

9. H́L H̗Ý T̗LM̗iT̲́h̲(H)?

10. Ń@́M. H̗Ý T̗LM̗iT̲́h̲(H).

11. ÁYŃ H̗Ý D́ŔŚT̗_L H̗"ŚaB?

12. H̗Ý D́ŔŚT̗_L H̗"ŚaB́

F̗i_L ḰLL̗YÝ(H).

13. H́L H̗Ý D́ŔŚT F̗i_L J́aM̗@́(H)?

14. Ĺa. H̗Ý ĹM T́DŔS

F̗i_L J́aM̗@́(H).

15. ḾaT̲́h̲a ÁḰĹ_L ÁB?

16. H̓Ẃ ÁḰĹ ĹH"ḾN ḾS̲h̲W̗YÝN

17. ḾaT̲́h̲a ÁḰĹT̗_L ÁMM?

18. H̗Ý ÁḰĹT B́F́TaK.

19. ḾáT̲h̲a Ś̲h̲ŔH́"_L M̓D́RR̗S?

20. H̓Ẃ S̲h̲ŔH́"_D D́RS.

21. ḾáT̲h̲a Ś̲h̲ŔH́"T̗_L M̓D́RR̗Ś(H)?

22. H̗Ý Ś̲h̲RH́"T̗_L Q̗S"Ś"(H).

Common Collocuial Expressions

1. D́MM̓ Ḱ̲h̲F̗iF (To a boy)
2. D́MḾ Ḱ̲h̲F̗iF (To a girl)

- He is considerate (likable)
- She is considerate (likable)

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. I am sorry. (a boy speaking)
2. I am sorry. (a girl speaking)
3. Is he a student?
4. Yes. He is a student.
5. Where (did) he study science?

6. He studied science in the university.

7. Did he study arithmetic?

8. No. He did not study arithmetic.

9. Is she a student?

10. Yes. She is a student.

11. Where (did) she study arithmetic?

12. She studied arithmetic in college.

13. Did she study in the university?

14. No. She did not study in the university.

15. What did the father eat?

16. He ate roast meat.

17. What did the mother eat?

18. She ate beef steak.

19. What did the instructor explain?

20. He explained the lesson.

21. What did the instructor explain?

22. She explained the story.

Structural Note

In Arabic, no three consonants are used together without any vowels. Consequently, when situations arise bringing such consonants together, a helping vowel is usually added:

Examples:

1. H̗Ý D́ŔŚT$\underset{\oslash}{_}$T T́aR̗iK̲h̲. (She studied history.)
2. H́$\underset{\oslash}{L}$_L ÁWĹaD̓ H̓Ńa? (Are the boys here?)
3. @́ĹYK̓$\overset{\odot}{M}$_S ŚĹaM. (Upon you peace)
4. ĹM ÁDR̓S$\underset{\oslash}{_}$L @̓L̓uM. (I did not study science.)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	H́"		Ḱ̲h̲
a.	H́"aL	a.	Ḱ̲h̲aL
b.	H́"aŃ	b.	Ḱ̲h̲aŃ
c.	T́H"T	c.	T́K̲h̲T

d.	B́áH"	d.	B́áK̲h
e.	H́"R̗iR	e.	Ḱ̲hR̗iR
f.	H́"J́L	f.	Ḱ̲hJ́L
g.	Ś"R̗iH"	g.	Ś"R̗iK̲h
h	H́"ŔQ́	h.	Ḱ̲hŔQ́
i.	H́"S"B́(H)	i.	Ḱ̲hS"B́(H)
j.	ḾH̗"BB	j.	ḾK̲̗hBB
k.	ḾH́"aL̗F	k.	ḾḰ̲haL̗F
l.	Ś"ŔH́"	l.	Ś"ŔḰ̲h
m.	Ś̲hŔH́"	m.	Ś̲hŔḰ̲h
n.	H́"ŔḾ	n.	Ḱ̲hŔḾ

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. H́Y̗ D́ŔŚT̗_L @́Ĺ̲u̲M̲ Ẃ H́Ẃ D́ŔŚ_T T̲́a̲R̗̲i̲K̲h̲.

a. ___ _____T T́aR̗iK̲h ____ ____L @́ĹuM.

b. ___ _____L H̗"ŚaB ____ ____L @́ŔB̗ÝY(H).

c. ___ _____L @́ŔB̗YÝT́ ____ ____L H̗"ŚaB.

2. H̗Ý ÁḰĹT B́FT́aḰN Ẃ H̓Ẃ Ḿa ÁḰĹ B́FT́aK.

a. ___ ___ @̗ŃB́N ___ ______ ___ @̗ŃB.

b. ___ ___ ḾWŹN ___ ______ ___ ḾWZ.

c. ___ ___ T̓FF́aH́"N ___ ______ ___ T̓FF́aH".

3. ŚhŔH́"_L M̓D́RR̗Ṡ Ẃ_L M̓D́RR̗ŚT̓ ĹM T́ShŔH".

a. T́hH́B́ ______ ___ ______ _ T́ThH́B.

b. ÁḰĹ ______ ___ ______ _ T́AK̓L.

c. D́ŔŚ ______ ___ ______ _ T́DR̓S.

d. Q́ŔÁ ______ ___ ______ _ T́QŔA.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. H́L D́ŔŚ ŚaM̗i_L @̓L̓uḾ ÁMS?

2. H́L D́ŔŚT ĹYĹa ÁYD́"N?

3. ÁYŃ ÁḰĹ_L ẂĹD̓_L ǴhD́aA?

4. ÁYŃ ÁḰĹT̗_L F́T́aT̓ ĹH"ḾN ḾShW̗YÝN?

5. ḾT́a T́hH́B́ ŚM̗iR A̗Ĺa_L JaM̗@́(H)?

6. ḾT́a T́hH́B́T M̓Ńa A̗Ĺa_L H́"FĹ(H)?

7. ḾaT̲́ha Ś̲hŔH́"_L M̓D́RR̗S̓_L ÝWM?

8. ḾaT̲́ha Ś̲hŔH́"T̗_L M̓D́RR̗ŚT̓ F̗i_S" Ś"FF?

9. ḾN Q́ŔÁ_L Q̗S"Ś"(H)?

10. ÁYŃ Q́ŔÁT L̗iŃDa_L JŔ̗iD́(H)?

11. ḾaT̲́ha @́M̗Ĺ_L ÁB̓ B́@D́_L @́Ś̲haA?

12. ḾaT̲́ha @́M̗Ĺ̗T_L A̓MM̓ A̓MS?

IV. Translate the following sentences into English; then rewrite them in Arabic using the name "L̗iŃDa" instead of "ŚaM̗i".

1. ÁḰĹ ŚaM̗i_L F̓Ī̓"uŔ Θ̓MḾ T̲́hH́B́ A̗Ĺa_L ḾDŔŚ(H).

2. D́ŔŚ ŚaM̗i_D D́RŚ Θ̓MḾ ĆŔÁ_L C̗S"Ś"(H).

3. T̲́hH́B́ ŚaM̗i A̗Ĺa_L ḾDŔŚ̗T Ẃ Ḿa T̲́hH́B́ A̗Ĺa_D

D̓ḰKaN̗ ÁMS.

4. ÁḰĹ ŚaM̗i T̓FF́áH"N B́@D́_L @́Ś̲haA̗ Ẃ ĹM ÝAK̓L @̗ŃB.

5. ĹM YS̲hŔB ŚaM̗i_L ĆHẂT́ F̗i_L ḾŚaA̗ H̓Ẃ Ś̲hR̗B́_L

Q́HẂT́ F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH".

V. Change the verbs in the following sentences into the present tense. Maintain the same person in each case as in the past tense:

1. ŚaM̗i D́ŔŚ F̗i_L J́aM̗@̗́T Ẃ ĹYĹa D́ŔŚT F̗i_L K̇LL̗YÝ(H).
2. ÁḰĹ_L ẂĹḊ B́FT́aḰN Ẃ ÁḰĹT̗_L F́T́aṪ ĹH"ḾN ḾSh̲W̗YÝN.
3. Q́ŔÁ ŚaM̗i_L Q̗S"Ś"T́ Ẃ Q́ŔÁT ŚLḾa_L J́R̗iD́(H).
4. ŃH́D́"_L ÁB́ B́aK̗ŔN Θ̓MḾ T́h̲H́B́ A̗Ĺa_L @́ḾL.
5. ÁḰĹT̗_L A̓MM̓_L @́Śh̲aÁ Θ̓MḾ T́h̲H́B́T A̗Ĺa_D D̓KḰaN.
6. Śh̲ŔH́"_L M̓D́RR̗Ṡ_D D́RŚ Ẃ Śh̲ŔH́"T̗_L M̓D́RR̗ŚṪ_L Q̗S"Ś"(H).
7. Śh̲R̗B́_T T̗LM̗iT̓h̲_L H́"L̗iB́ Ẃ Ḿa Śh̲R̗B́_L QH́ẂT́ F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH".
8. Śh̲R̗B́T̗_L B̗NT̓ @́S̗"iŔ_L @̗ŃB̗ Ẃ Ḿa Śh̲R̗B́T̗_L Ḱh̲MŔ F̗i_L H́"FĹ(H).
9. Q́ŔÁ ŚM̗iR Ẃ ḰT́B́T ṀŃa.
10. Ḿa Q́ŔÁ ŚM̗iR Ẃ Ḿa KTBT ṀŃa.

VI. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Did Samy study science this morning?
2. Did Layla study arithmetic after school?
3. What did the instructor (masculine) read in class?
4. What did the instructor (feminine) read after lunch?
5. When did the father go to work?
6. When did the mother go to the market?
7. What did Kamal do in the library?
8. What did Selma do yesterday?
9. Did this boy write a letter to the girl friend?
10. Did this girl write the story in the newspaper?
11. I am sorry. (a boy speaking)
12. He is likable.

LESSON THIRTEEN

1. ÁŃa ṀST́@̗DD

2. ÁŃa ṀST́@̗DD́(H).

3. H́L ÁNṪM T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲?

4. Ń@́M. ŃH"Ṅ T́ĹaM̗iT̲h̲.

5. H́L ÁNṪM D́ŔSṪM ÁMS?

6. Ń@́M. ŃH"Ṅ D́ŔSŃa ÁMS.

7. ḾaT́h̲a D́R̓ST̓M?

8. D́ŔSŃa D́RŚ_L K̗iMÝaA.

9. H́L D́ŔST̓M D́RŚ_L F̗iZÝaA?

10. Ĺa. Ḿa D́ŔSŃa D́RŚ_L
F̗iZÝaA.

11. H́L D́ŔST̓M D́RŚ_L H̗"ŚaB?

12. Ĺa. ĹM ŃD̓RS D́RŚ_L
H̗"ŚaB.

13. ÁYŃ ÁḰLT̓M̓_D D́J́aJ?

14. ÁḰĹŃa_D D́J́aJ́ F̗i_L
ḾT"@́M .

15. ÁYŃ ÁḰLT̓M̓_S ŚḾK?

16. ÁḰĹŃa_S ŚḾḰ @́Ĺa
Śh̲aT̗"A̗_L B́H"R .

17. ḾT́a ḰT́B̓T̓M_S S̓ÁaL?   19. ḾT́a ḰT́B̓T̓M_L J́ẂaB?

18. ḰT́B́Na_S S̓ÁaĹ ÁMS.   20. ḰT́B́Na_L J́ẂaB́ Q́BĹ Śá@(H).

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. T́F́D"D́"L (To a boy)
2. T́F́D"D́"Li (To a girl)
3. T́F́D"D́"L̓u (To a group)

* Come in; Join us; You first

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. I am ready. (a boy speaking)
2. I am ready. (a girl speaking)
3. Are you students?
4. Yes. We are students.

5. Did you study yesterday?

6. Yes. We studied yesterday.

7. What (did) you study?

8. We studied the chemistry lesson.

9. Did you study the physics lesson?

10. No. We did not study the physics lesson.

11. Did you study the arithmetic lesson?

12. No. We did not study the arithmetic lesson.

13. Where did you eat chickens?

14. We ate chickens in the restaurant.

15. Where did you eat fish?

16. We ate fish on the sea shore.

17. When did you write the question?

18. We wrote the question yesterday.

19. When did you write the answer?

20. We wrote the answer an hour ago.

Structural Note

Frequently two nouns are used together in Arabic in order to express possessive relationship.

Examples:

1. K̗T́aB̓_L ẂĹD. (The boy's book or the book of the boy)

2. D́RS̓_T T́aR̗iK̲h. (The history lesson or the lesson of history)

The first noun does not usually take the definite article and its ending depends on the position of the word in the sentence. The second noun usually takes the ending /-i/ (that is a Kasra _____), when it has the definite article, and the ending /-in/ when it does not have the definite article.

Examples:

1. K̗T́aB̓_L ẂĹD̗ F̗i_S" Ś"FF. (The boy's book is in class.)

2. Q́ŔAT̓ K̗T́aB́_L ẂĹD̗ ÁMS. (I read the boy's book yesterday.)

3. Q́ŔAT̓ K̗T́aB́ ẂĹD̲̗N ÁMS. (I read a boy's book yesterday.)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	T́		T́"
a.	T̗iN	a.	T̗"iN
b.	T̓B̗@́	b.	T̓"B̗@́
c.	T́YÝaR	c.	T́"YÝaR
d.	T́aB́	d.	T́"aB́
e.	ŔTT́B́	e.	ŔT"T́"B́
f.	F́T́Ŕ	f.	F́T́"Ŕ
g.	F̓T̓uR	g.	F̓T̓"uR
h.	T́RŔB́	h.	T́"RŔB́
i.	T́MḾ	i.	T́"MḾ
j.	T́aQ́	j.	T́"aQ́
k.	T́H́"TT́Ḿ	k.	T́H́"T"T́"Ḿ
l.	T́BB́Ĺ	l.	T́"BB́Ĺ
m.	ŃB́T́	m.	ŃB́T́"

II. **Substitute for the underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:**

1. ÁNT̓M Q́ŔAT̓M Ẃ ŃH"N̓ ḰT́BŃa.

 a. ___ ḰT́BT̓M _______ Q́ŔAŃa.

 b. ___ D́ŔST̓M ÁḰLŃa.

 c. ___ ÁḰLT̓M _______ D́ŔSŃa.

2. ÁNT̓M Ḿa Q́ŔAT̓M Ẃ ŃH"N̓ Ḿa ḰT́BŃa.

 a. ___ _ ḰT́BT̓M _______ _ Q́ŔAŃa.

 b. ___ _ D́ŔST̓M _______ _ Śh̲ŔH"Ńa.

 c. ___ _ Śh̲ŔH"T̓M _______ _ D́ŔSŃa.

3. ŃH"N̓ ḰT́BŃa Ẃ ÁNT̓M ĹM T́KT̓B̓u.

 a. ___ T́h̲H́BŃa _______ _ T́Th̲H́B̓u.

 b. ___ ÁḰLŃa _______ _ T́AK̓L̓u.

 c. ___ Q́ŔAŃa _______ _ T́QŔA̓u.

4. ÁNT̓M ÁḰLT̓M Ẃ ŃH"N̓ ĹM ŃAK̓L.

a. ____ T́h̲H́BT̓M ________ __ ŃTh̲H́B.

b. ____ @́M̗LT̓M ________ __ ŃḾL.

c. ____ D́ŔST̓M ________ __ ŃDR̓S.

5. D́ŔSŃa D́RŚ_T T́aR̗iKh̲ Ẃ D́ŔST̓M D́RŚ_L @̓L̓uM.

a. _____ ____L @̓L̇uM̗ ________ ____T TaŔ̗iKh̲.

b. _____ ____L H̗"ŚaB̗ ________ ____L K̗iMÝaA.

c. _____ ____L K̗iMÝaA̗ ________ ____L H̗"ŚaB.

d. _____ ____L @̓L̓uM̗ ________ ____L F̗iZÝaA.

e. _____ ____L F̗iZÝaA̗ ________ ____L @̓L̓uM.

III. Complete the following sentences:

1. ÁŃa D́ŔST̓ Ẃ ÁŃT (D́ŔŚT).

2. ŃH"N̓ Q́ŔAŃa Ẃ ÁNT̓M _____.

3. H̓Ẃ ḰT́B́ Ẃ H̗Ý _____.

4. ÁŃa ÁḰLT̓ Ẃ ÁŃT _____.

5. ÁNT̓M ŚhŔH"T̓M Ẃ ŃH"N̓ _____.

6. HY @MLT W HW _____.

7. ANT ThHBT W ANa _____.

8. HW QRA W ANT _____.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. HL QRATM JRiDT_L MDRS(H)?
2. MTa DRSTM DRS_L KiMYaA?
3. MaTha @MLTM @La ShaT"A_L BH"R?
4. MN ShRH" DRS_L FiZYaA?
5. HL KTBTM JWaB_R RSaL(H)?
6. AYN AKLTM_D DJaJ AMS?
7. HL QRATM SAaL_T TaRiKh?
8. HL DRSTM Fi MKTBT_L JaM@(H)?
9. MaTha @MLTM QBL Sa@(H)?
10. MTa ThHBTM ALa_L MT"@M?
11. HL QRATM QS"S"T SaMi Fi_L JRiD(H)?
12. HL AKLTM_L FT"uR QBL_L MDRS(H)?

V. Form questions so that the following sentences are used as answers:

1. @La ShaT"A_L BH"R.

2. AKLNa DJaJ.

3. QRANa DRS_T TaRiKh.

4. QBL Sa@(H).

5. LM NKTB_L JWaB.

6. AL_MDRRS ShRH"_S SAaL.

7. ThHBNa B@D_L @ShaA.

8. DRSNa.

VI. Change the verbs in the following sentences into the present tense. Maintain the same person in each case as in the past tense:

1. ShRH"Na_D DRS ALa TLaMiTh_L KLLYY(H).

2. HL ShRH"TM SAaL_L MDRRS?

3. QRANa TaRiKh_L JaM@T Fi_L MKTB(H).

4. HL QRATM RSaLT_L WLD?

5. ThHBNa M@_L AS"DQaA ALa ShaT"A_L BH"R.

6. ÁYŃ T́h̲H́BT̓M Q́BĹ_L @́Śh̲aA?

7. ÁḰLŃa D́J́aJ́N F̗i_L ḾT"@́M̗ Ẃ Ḿa ÁḰLŃa ŚḾK.

8. ḾT́a ÁḰLT̓M B́FT́aK?

9. ḾaT́h̲a @́M̗LT̓M F̗i ḾKT́B́T̗_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

10. Q́ŔAŃa_L Q̗S"Ś"T́ F̗i K̗T́aB̗_T T́aR̗iK.

11. ḰT́BŃa J́ẂaB́_R R̗ŚaĹT̗ B́@D́_L Ǵh̲D́aA.

12. H́L ḰT́BT̓M̓_L J́ẂaB́ B̗_L L̓Ǵh̲T̗_L @́ŔB̗YÝ(H)?

LESSON FOURTEEN

1. H́aT̲́h̲a Ǵ̲h̲Y̓R Ḿ@̓QuL

2. H́L H̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲?

3. Ń@́M. H̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

4. H́L H̓M D́ŔS̓u_L H́ND́Ś(H)?

5. T́"B́@N H̓M D́ŔS̓u_L H́ND́Ś(H).

6. ḾT́a D́ŔS̓u_L H́ND́Ś(H)?

7. D́ŔS̓u_L H́ND́ŚT̗_S

ŚŃT́_L ḾaD̗"Ý(H).

8. H́L D́ŔS̓u_L J́BŔ ÁYD́"N?

9. Ĺa. H̓M ĹM ÝDŔS̓_L J́BR.

10. H́L ŚM̗@́_L ÁWĹaḊ_L

ÁKhB́aR?

11. Ń@́M. ŚM̗@̇u_L ÁKhB́aR.

12. H́L ŚM̗@́_T T́ĹaM̗iṪh_L

J́ŔS?

13. Ĺa. Ḿa ŚM̗@̇u_L J́ŔS.

14. ḾaT́ha Ĺ@̗Ḃu B́@́D_L

ḾDŔŚ(H)?

15. Ĺ@̗Ḃu ḰŔT́_L ĆD́M.

16. ḾaT́ha Ĺ@̗Ḃu ĆBĹ_L

ḾDŔŚ(H)?

17. Ĺ@̗Ḃu ḰŔT́_S ŚĹL(H).

Common Collocuial Expressions

1.	D́aYM̗H.	May you always have plenty.
2.	B̗LF́RH".	In the wedding; on joyous occasions.
	Ś"H"T́YN.	Double health (Good health) (ans.)

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. This is absurd.
2. Are they students?
3. Yes. They are students.
4. Did they study geometry?
5. Of course (naturally) they studied geometry.
6. When (did) they study geometry?
7. They studied geometry last year.
8. Did they study algebra also?
9. No. They did not study algebra.
10. Did they hear the news?
11. Yes. They heard the news.
12. Did they hear the bell?
13. No. They did not hear the bell.
14. What did they play after school?
15. They played football.
16. What did they play before school?
17. They played basketball.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	D́		D́"
a.	D́RB	a.	D́"RB
b.	D́aḾ	b.	D́"aḾ
c.	D́ĹaL	c.	D́"ĹaL
d.	F́RD	d.	F́RD"
e.	D́LĹ	e.	D́"LĹ
f.	D́BB́	f.	D́"BB́
g.	ẂD̗i@	g.	ẂD̗"i@
h.	ẂD́@́	h.	ẂD́"@́
i.	H́"aM̗D	i.	H́"aM̗D"
j.	M̓D́LĹ@	j.	M̓D́"LĹ@
k.	D́RŔŚ	k.	D́"RŔŚ
l.	H́D́Ḿ	l.	H́D́"Ḿ
m.	ḾHD̓uM	m.	ḾHD̓"uM
n.	Y̓R̗iD̓	n.	Y̓R̗iD̓"

II. Substitute for the underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. Ś̲hŔH̓"u_L H̲́N̲D̲́Ś̲T̲́ Ẃ ĹM ÝS̲hŔH̓"u_L J̲́B̲R̲.

a. _______L J́BŔ _____ _________L H́ND́Ś(H).

b. _______L Q̗S"Ś"T́ _____ _________D D́RS.

c. _______D D́RŚ _____ _________L Q̗S"Ś"(H).

2. ŚM̗@̓u_L Á̲K̲h̲B̲́a̲Ŕ̲ Ẃ ĹM ÝSḾ@̓u_L J̲́Ŕ̲S̲.

a. _____L H́"D̗iθ́ _____ _______L ÁKh̲B́aR.

b. _____S S̓ÁaĹ _____ _______L J́ẂaB.

c. _____L J́ẂaB́ _____ _______S S̓ÁaL.

3. Ĺ@̗B̓u Ć̲B̲Ĺ̲_L̲ Ḿ̲D̲Ŕ̲Ś̲T̲̗ Ẃ Ḿa Ĺ@̗B̓u B̲́@̲D̲́_L̲ Ḿ̲D̲Ŕ̲Ś̲(̲H̲)̲.

a. ____ B́@D́_L ḾDŔŚT̗ _____ ____ ĆBĹ_L ḾDŔŚ(H).

b. ____ Q́BĹ_L Ǵh̲D́aA̗ _____ ____ B́@D́_L Ǵh̲D́aA.

c. ____ B́@D́_L @́Śh̲aA̗ _____ ____ ĆBĹ_L @́Śh̲aA.

4. L@B_L AWLaD W_T TLaMiTh DRSu.

a. DRS _____ __________ L@Bu.

b. ShRH"_L_____ __________ SM@u.

c. SM@_L _____ __________ ShRH"u.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. HL SM@_T TLaMiTh_L JRS?

2. HL SM@u AKhBaR_L MSaA?

3. MN L@B KRT_L QDM?

4. AYN L@Bu KRT_S SLL(H)?

5. MTa DRS_L AWLaD_L HNDS(H)?

6. MaTha @MLu QBL Sa@(H)?

7. HL ThHB_L AS"DQaA AL_L H"FL(H)?

8. MaTha ShRBu B@D_L @ShaA?

9. MN QRA JRiDT_L YWM?

10. AYN AKLu LH"MN MShWYYN?

11. MTa KTBu JWaB_R RSaL(H)?

12. HL SM@u_L AKhBaR @La_R RaDYu?

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. ANa LʕBT W ANT (LʕBT).
2. ANa ALʕB W ANT (TLʕB).
3. NH"N SMʕNa W ANTM _____.
4. NH"N NSMʕ W ANTM _____.
5. HW ShRH" W HY _____.
6. HW YShRH" W HY _____.
7. ANT ʕRAT W ANT _____.
8. ANT TʕRA W ANT _____.
9. ANTM AKLTM W NH"N _____.
10. ANTM TAKLuN W NH"N _____.
11. HY ThHBT W HW _____.
12. HY TThHB W HW _____.
13. ANT KTBT W ANa _____.
14. ANT TKTB W ANa _____.
15. NH"N DRSNa W HM _____.
16. NH"N NDRS W HM _____.

V. Change the verbs in the following sentences into the past tense. Maintain the same person in each case as in the present tense:

1. YShRH"_L MDRRS W YKTB_T TLaMiTb.
2. NH"N NSM@_L AKhBaR W ANTM TQRAuN_L AKhBaR.
3. AFT"R ΘMM AThHB ALa_L MDRS(H).
4. SaMi YDRS Fi_L JaM@T W LYLa TDRS Fi_L KLLYY(H).
5. ANT TL@B KRT_L QDM W ANT TL@BiN KRT_S SLL(H).
6. AL_AB YAKL W_L AMM La TAKL.
7. NH"N NShRB_L QHWT W HM La YShRBuN_L QHW(H).
8. ACRA JRiDT_S" S"BaH" W La AQRA JRiDT_L MSaA.
9. ANT TDRS Fi MKTBT_L JaM@T W ANT TDRSiN Fi_L BYT.
10. HL TKTBuN JWaB_S SAaL B_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H)?
11. HW YAKL_S SMK Fi_L MT"@M W HY TAKL_S SMK @La ShaTA_L BH"R.
12. YThHB_L AS"DQaA ALa H"FLT_L MDRS(H).

VI. Say the following in Arabic:

1. We ate fish and they ate beef steak in the restaurant.
2. The students went to the school party yesterday.
3. They played football and did not play basketball.
4. The boys read the news in the school newspaper.
5. They heard the story on the radio this morning.
6. The Arabic language students went to Lebanon last year.
7. This is absurd.
8. I am ready.
9. Join us. (To a group)

LESSON FIFTEEN

REVIEW

I.

1. MaTha ANT DRST_L YWM?

   ANa DRST_L @LuM.

2. MaTha ANT DRST AMS?

   ANa DRST_T TaRiKh.

3. MaTha ANTM DRSTM Fi_L JaM@(H)? NH"N DRSNa_L FiZYaA.

4. MaTha HW DRS Fi_S" S"BaH"?

   HW DRS_L KiMYaA.

5. MaTha HY DRST Fi_L MSaA?

   HY DRST_L H"SaB.

6. MaTha HM DRSu Fi_L KLLYY(H)? HM DRSu_L HNDS(H).

II.

1. MaTha QRAT Fi_L MKTB(H)?

   QRAT_L JRiD(H).

2. MaTha QRAT Fi_S" S"FF?

   QRAT_D DRS.

3. MaTha QRATM B@D_L @ShaA?

   QRANa DRS_T TaRiKh.

4. MaTha QRA B@D_L GhDaA?

   QRA JRiDT_L MDRS(H).

5. MaTha QRAT QBL Sa@(H)?

   QRAT RSaLT_S" S"DiQ.

6. MaTha QRAu BaKRN?

   QRAu AKhBaR_S" S"BaH".

III.

1. AYN ThHBT QBL_L @ShaA?

ThHBT ALa_D DKKaN.

2. AYN ThHBT B@D_L FT"uR?

ThHBT ALa_L MDRS(H).

3. AYN ThHBTM AMS?

ThHBNa ALa ShT"A_L BH"R.

4. AYN ThHB Fi_L MSaA?

ThHB ALa H"FLT_L MDRS(H).

5. AYN ThHBT QBL_L GhDaA?

ThHBT ALa_L MT"@M.

6. AYN ThHB_L AS"DQaA?

ThHBu ALa_S SiNMa.

IV.

1. MTa SM@T_L JRS?

SM@T_L JRS QBL Sa@(H).

2. MTa SM@T_L QS"S"(H)?

SM@T_L QS"S"T AMS.

3. MTa SM@TM_L AKhBaR?

SM@Na_L AKhBaR Fi_S" S"BaH".

4. MTa SM@ H"Diθ_T TLaMiTh?

SM@_L H"Diθ_L YWM.

5. MTa SM@T JWaB_R RSaL(H)?

SM@T_L JWaB QBL_L GhDaA.

6. MTa SM@_L AWLaD_L QS"S"(H)?

SM@u_L QS"S"T B@D_L @ShaA.

V.

1. MTa KTBT DRS_T TaRiKh?

KTBT DRS_T TaRiKh Fi_L MSaA.

2. MTa KTBT DRS_L @LuM?

KTBT DRS_L @LuM AMS.

3. MTa KTBTM_L AKhBaR?

KTBNa_L AKhBaR Fi_S" S"BaH".

4. MTa KTB JWaB_R RSaL(H)?

KTB JWaB_R RSaLT B@D_L GhDaA.

5. MTa KTBT JWaB_S SAaL?

KTBT_L JWaB QBL Sa@(H).

6. MTa KTB_L AS"DCaA_L QS"S"(H)?

KTBu_L QS"S"T BaKRN.

VI.

1. HL AKLT BFTaKN Fi_L MT"@M?

N@M. AKLT BFTaK.

2. HL AKLT SMKN AMS?

La. Ma AKLT SMK.

3. H́L ÁḰLT̓M D́J́aJ́N F̗i_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

Ĺa. ĹM ŃAK̓L D́J́aJ.

4. H́L ÁḰĹ_L @̗ŃB́ Ḿ@́_L F̓T̓"uR?

Ĺa. H̓Ẃ ÁḰĹ_L ḾWZ.

5. H́L ÁḰĹT ĹH"ḾN ḾS̲h̗WYÝN?

Ń@́M. ÁḰĹT ĹH"ḾN ḾS̲h̲WYÝN.

6. H́L ÁḰĹ_T T́ĹaM̗iT̓h̲ B̓uŹ (H)?

Ĺa. ĹM ÝA̓K̓Lu B̓uZ(H).

VII.

1. H́L Ĺ@̗B́T K̓ŔT́_L Q́D́M?

Ń@́M. Ĺ@̗BT̓ K̓ŔT́_L Q́D́M.

2. H́L Ĺ@̗B̗T K̓ŔT́_S ŚLĹ(H)?

Ĺa. ĹM ÁĹ@B K̓ŔT́_S ŚLĹ(H).

3. H́L Ĺ@̗B̓TM B́@́D_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

Ń@́M. Ĺ@̗BŃa B́@́D_L ḾDŔŚ(H).

4. H́L Ĺ@̗B́ ĆB́L_L Ǵh̲D́aA?

Ĺa. H̓Ẃ ĹM ÝĹ@B Q́B́L_L Ǵh̲D́aA.

5. HL L@BT Fi_L KLLYY(H)?

La. HY DRST Fi_L KLLYY(H).

6. HL L@B_T TLaMiTh Fi_L JaM@(H)?

N@M. L@Bu Fi_L JaM@(H).

VIII.

1. MaTha @MLT B@D_L @ShaA?
ThHBT ALa H"FLT_L MDRS(H).

2. MaTha @MLT @La ShaT"A_L BH"R?

AKLT_S SMK.

3. MaTha @MLTM Fi_S" S"FF?

SM@Na ShRH"_L MDRRS.

4. MàTha @ML_L MDRRS AMS?

ShRH" DRS_L FiZYaA.

5. MaTha @MLT LYLa BaKRN?

ThHBT M@_L AS"DGaA ALa_L MDRS(H).

6. MaTha @MLu Fi_L MSaA?

KTBu RSaLTN B_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H).

IX.

1. ANa AShRH" W ANTM TKTBuN.
2. ANT TDRS W ANT TAKLiN.
3. HW YL@B W HY TL@B AYD"N.
4. NH"N NQRA_L AKhBaR W HM YSM@uN_L AKhBaR.
5. ANa AL@B QBL_L MDRST W ANTM TL@BuN B@D_L MDRS(H).
6. ANT TShRB_L H"LiB W ANT TShRBiN_L CHW(H).
7. AL_MDRRS YShRH"_S SAaL W_L MDRRST TShRH"_D DRS.
8. NH"N NAKL_L GhDaA Fi_L MT"@M W HM YAKLuN_L GhDaA Fi_L BYT.

X.

1. La TAaKhThNi
2. ANa MST@DD
3. ANa MST@DD(H)
4. ANa MTASSF
5. ANa MTASSF(H)
6. HaTha GhYR M@QuL

XI.

1. D́MM̓ TQ̗iL

2. D́MḾ TQ̗iL

3. D́MM̓ Ḱh̲F̗iF

4. D́MḾ Ḱh̲F̗iF

5. T́F́D"D́"L

6. T́F́D"D́"L̗i

7. T́F́D"D́"L̓u

8. D́aYM̗H

9. B̗LF́ŔH"

10. Ś"H"T́YN (answer to 8 and 9)

EGYPT

Egypt comprises the Northeastern extremity of the African Continent and the Sinai Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Palestine and the Red Sea, on the south by Sudan and on the west by (Lybia) Libya. Egypt is rectangular in shape, measuring about 675 by 780 miles. Its area exceeds 386,000 square miles, of which less than 14,000 square miles is Arable. This area consists chiefly of the Nile Valley, the Nile Delta, and of oases. The Aswan Dam, when completed, will increase EgyptIs Arable area by 25 percent.

Egypt, for centuries a kingdom, became a republic in 1953. The highest elevation in Egypt is near 8,600 feet. The lowest is a hundred feet below sea level. The Nile, more than 4,000 miles long, gathers much of its water from the rain forests of other states. The White Nile, beginning in Uganda, and the Blue Nile from Ethiopia, join at Kartoum to become the ancient Nile. More than 3,000 years B. C., farmers used the Nile waters to raise food crops.

Egypt has a population of 20 million; Cairo is the capital; Alexandria is the chief sea port; the religion is largely Muslim; the language is Arabic; however, English and French are extensively taught in schools.

Egypt is subtropical; its parks are filled with native plants and shrubs, palms and trees, together with importations from many countries. The main products are cotton, wheat, barley, corn, sugar cane, and rice.

In Egypt, education is compulsory, ages 6 to 12. Schools are rather plentiful, including the University of Cairo, the University of Alexandria, and the Azhar University, which comprise faculties in arts and sciences as well as other fields. The AUC (American University of Cairo) is sponsored by the U. S.

Egypt sends literally hundreds of high school graduates to the United States and European centers of learning every year for advanced studies and specialization in the various fields. This is true of other Arab countries to quite an extent.

LESSON SIXTEEN

1. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁKK̗D

2. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁKK̗D́(H)

3. Ḿa_SḾ H́aT́h̲a_L ẂĹD?

4. A̗SM̓H̓ FŔ̗iD.

5. H́L̗–SM̓H̓ FŔ̗iD?

6. Ń@́M. A̗SM̓H̓ FŔ̗iD.

7. L̗ḾaT́h̲a T́SÁL̓ @́N̓H?

8. A̗̓RiD̓ ÁN ÁS̲hK̓ŔH̓.

9. Ḿa_SM̓ H́aTh̲̗H̗_L F́T́aT?

10. A̗SM̓H́a ŃaDÝa.

11. H́L̗_SM̓H́a ŃaDÝa?

12. Ń@́M. A̗SM̓H́a ŃaDÝa.

13. L̗ḾaTh̲́a T́SÁL̓ @́NH́a?

14. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁSh̲K̓R̓H́a.

15. H́L Sh̲́ḰRT́ F́R̗iD?

16. Ń@́M? Sh̲́ḰRT̓H̓.

17. H́L Sh̲́ḰRT́ ŃaDÝa?

18. Ń@́M. Sh̲́ḰRT̓H́a.

19. HL FRiD @NDH KTaB?

20. N@M. @NDH KTaB.

21. HL NaDYa @NDHa DFTR?

22. La. Ma @NDHa DFTR.

23. MaTha HW YH"ML?

24. HW YH"ML KTaBH.

25. MaTha HY TH"ML?

26. HY TH"ML DFTRHa.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. QLB QaSi (To a boy)
2. QLB CaSi (To a girl)

- He is heartless.
- She is heartless.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. I am sure. (a boy speaking)
2. I am sure. (a girl speaking)
3. What is the name of this boy?
4. His name is Farid.
5. Is his name Farid?
6. Yes. His name is Farid.
7. Why do you ask about him?
8. I want to thank him.
9. What is the name of this girl?
10. Her name is Nadia.
11. Is her name Nadia?
12. Yes. Her name is Nadia.
13. Why do you ask about her?
14. I want to thank her.
15. Did you thank Farid?
16. Yes. I thanked him.
17. Did you thank Nadia?

18. **Yes. I thanked her.**

19. **Does Farid have a book?**

20. **Yes. He has a book.**

21. **Does Nadia have a notebook?**

22. No. She does not have a notebook.

23. What is he carrying?

24. He is carrying his book.

25. What is she carrying?

26. She is carrying her notebook.

Structural Note

1. The Arabic word "ASM" means "name" in English. It is pronounced as such only when it occurs at the beginning of the sentence. Any place else in the sentence, the "A" is dropped in pronunciation.

Examples:

1. ASM HaTha_L WLD SaMi (The name of this boy is Samy.)

2. Ma_SM HaTha_L WLD? (What is the name of this boy?)

2. The suffix "H" is a pronoun which in various contexts means "his", "him", and "he". It generally means "his" when suffixed to nouns, and "him" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions. It is translate "he" with a few exceptional prepositions.

Examples:

1. ASMH FRiD (His name is Farid.)

2. ARiD AN AShKRH (I want to thank him.)

3. LMaTha TSAL ʿNH? (Why do you ask about him?)

4. ʿNDH KTaB (He has a book), literally, a book belongs to him.

When the "H" suffix is precede by a "Y", "i" or a "Kasra" ____, it is pronounced "H".

Examples:

1. AS_SLaM ʿLYH. (peace be upon him)

2. ThHB ALa MDRSTH. (He went to his school)

3. YDRS FiH. (He studies in it)

3. The suffix "H́a" is a pronoun which means "her" when suffixed to nouns, verbs, or prepositions. It is translated "She" with a few exceptional prepositions.

Examples:

1. A̗SM̓H́a ŃaDÝa. (Her name is Nadia.)
2. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁS̲hK̓ŔH́a. (I want to thank her.)
3. L̗ḾaT̲́ha T́SÁL̓ @́NH́a? (Why do you ask about her?)
4. *@̗ND́H́a D́FT́R.* (*She* has a notebook.)

4. The verb following " ÁN " usually takes the ending /-a/ (that is a "Fat.h"a " ___́___). If the verb ends with a pronoun, the "Fat.h"a? is placed on the last letter of the verb and not on the pronoun suffix.

Examples:

1. ÁDR̓S̓. (I study.)
2. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁDR̓Ś. (I want to study.)
3. ÁS̲hK̓R̓H̓. (I thank him.)
4. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁS̲hK̓ŔH̓. (I want to thank him.)

5. **Every noun in Arabic is either masculine or feminine. Unless indicated otherwise, all singular nouns used in this text are feminine if in pause form they end in "(H)" and masculine if they do not.**

Examples:

	Masculine		Feminine
1.	D́RS	1.	ḾDŔŚ(H)
2.	K̗T́aB	2.	R̗ŚaĹ(H)
3.	J́ŔS	3.	Q́HẂ(H)
4.	F̓T̓"uR	4.	J́R̗iD́(H)

6. Both "Ḿa" and "ḾaT́ẖa" mean "what" in English. "ḾaT́ẖa" is usually used before verbs and prepositional phrases, and "Ḿa" is used before nouns and pronouns.

Examples:

1. ḾaT́ẖa T̓R̗iD̓? (What do you want?)
2. Ḿa_SM̓Ḱ? (What is your name?)
3. Ḿa H̓Ẃ? (What is it.)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

	(1)		(2)
a.	ḰT́B́	a.	ḰaT́B́
b.	J́ĹŚ	b.	J́aĹŚ
c.	B́H́"θ́	c.	B́aH́"θ́
d.	H́"D́"Ŕ	d.	H́"aD́"Ŕ
e.	T̲́h̲ḰŔ	e.	T̲́h̲aḰŔ
f.	ḰT́B́H̓	f.	ḰT́B́aH̓
g.	ŚÁĹH̓	g.	ŚÁĹaH̓
h.	H́"ḾĹH̓	h.	H́"ḾĹaH̓
i.	Ś̲h̲ḰŔH́a	i.	Ś̲h̲ḰŔaH́a.
j.	ŚM̗@́H́a	j.	ŚM̗@́aH́a
k.	Q́aB́ĹH́a	k.	Q́aB́ĹaH́a
l.	T̗L̗MiT̲́h̲T̓H̓	l.	T̗L̗MiT̲́h̲aT̓H̓
m.	R̗ŚaĹT̓H́a	m.	R̗ŚaĹaT̓H́a

n. KLLYYTHa	n. KLLYYaTHa
o. JaM@TH	o. JaM@aTH
p. S"DiQTH	p. S"DiQaTH
q. SYYaRTHa	q. SYYaRaTHa
r. MH"aDθTHa	r. MH"aDθaTHa
s. SYYDTH	s. SYYDaTH

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. HW_SMH FRiD W HY_SMHa NaDYa.

a. __ ___ SaMi _____ _____ SLMa.

b. __ ___ BuIS _____ _____ LYLa.

c. __ ___ SMiR _____ _____ MNa.

2. HW YH"ML KTaBH W HY TH"ML DFTRHa.

a. __ _____ DFTRH _____ _____ KTaBHa.

b. __ _____ JRiDTH _____ _____ RSaLTHa.

c. __ _____ RSaLTH _____ _____ JRiDTHa.

3. SaMi @NDH MDRSTN W LYLa Ma @NDHa MDRS(H).

a. HW ____ H"FLTN W HY __ _____ H"FL(H).

b. AL-WLD ___ SAaLN W-L BNT __ _____ SAaL.

c. AL-AB ___ @MLN W-L AMM __ _____ @ML.

4. ShKRTH @La_L KTaB W ARiD AN AShKRH @La_R RSaL(H).

a. ShKRTHa @La_L ____ ________ __ AShKRHa @La_R_______.

b. SALTH @N_L ____ ________ __ ASALH @N_R _______.

c. SALTHa @N_L ____ ________ __ ASALHa @N_R _______.

III. Add an appropriate pronoun suffix to each direct object in the following sentences:

1. AKL_L WLD_L FT"uR. AKL_L WLD FT"uRH

2. KTBT_L FTaT_R RSaL(H). KTBT_L FTaT RSaLTHa

3. YDRS_T TLMiTh_D DRS.

4. TQRA_L BNT_L JRiD(H).

5. SAL SaMi_L AMM.

6. YShRH"_L MDRRS_S SAaL.

7. TH"ML NaDYa_L KTaB.

8. S̲hKR SMiRN_L MDRRS(H).

9. TKTB_S" S"DiQT_L QS"S"(H).

10. SM@ KMaLN_L JRS.

11. TAKL_T TLMiT̲hT_L @S̲haA.

12. S̲hRB_L AB_L QHW(H).

IV. Replace each noun in the following sentences by an appropriate pronoun suffix; then change the verb into the present tense.

	Past	Present
1. QRA_L JRiD(H).	QRAHa	YQRAHa
2. SM@T_L JRS.	SM@TH	TSM@H
3. AKL_L G̲hDaA.		
4. S̲hRH"T_D DRS.		
5. KTB_S SAaL.		
6. S̲hRBT_L H"LiB.		
7. DRS_L JWaB.		
8. S̲hKR LYLa.		
9. SALT BuLS.		

10. SM@_L H"Die.

11. H"D"RT_L H"FL(H).

12. H"ML_R RSaL(H).

V. Answer the following questions. Use a pronoun suffix whenever possible.

1. Ma_SM HaTha_T TLMiTh?
2. Ma_SM HaThH_L FTaT?
3. AYN YThHB Fi_S" S"BaH"?
4. AYN TThHB BaKRN?
5. MaTha YH"ML Fi YDH?
6. MaTha TH"ML Fi YDHa?
7. HL @NDH H"FLTN HaTha_L MSaA?
8. HL @NDHa S"FFN B@D_L GhDaA?
9. MTa KTB SaMi_R RSaL(H)?
10. MTa KTBT LYLa_L QS"S"(H)?
11. Ma_SM MDRRS_L LGhT_L @RBYY(H)?
12. Ma_SM MDRRST_L @LuM?

13. L̗ḾaT́ẖa ŚẖḰŔ B́uĹS Ś"D̗iQ́T́H́?

14. L̗ḾaT́ẖa ŚẖḰŔT ḾŃa Ś"D̗iĆH́a?

15. ḾN ŚẖŔH́" D́RŚ_T T́aR̗iKẖ?

16. ḾN Q́ŔÁ J́R̗iD́T́_L ÝWM?

LESSON SEVENTEEN

1. Á@T̗"N̗i

2. Ḿa_SM̓Ḱ?

3. A̗SM̗i ŔS̲̗hiD.

4. H́L̗_SM̓Ḱ ŔS̲̗hiD?

5. Ń@́M. A̗SM̗i ŔS̲̗hiD.

6. ḰYF́ H́"aL̇Ḱ?

7. ÁL_H́"ṀD L̗_L ĹaH̗ B̗_K̲h̲́YR.

8. L̗ḾaT̲́ha T́SÁL̓N̗i?

9. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁS̲hK̓ŔḰ.

10. L̗ḾaT̲́ha T́S̲hḰR̓N̗i?

11. ÁS̲hK̓R̓Ḱ @́Ĺa_L H́D̗YÝ(H).

12. Ḿa_SM̓K̗?

13. A̗SM̗i ŚLẂa.

14. H́L̗_SM̓K̗ ŚLẂa?

15. Ń@́M. A̗SM̗i ŚLẂa.

16. ḰYF́ H́"aL̓K̗?

17. ÁL_H́"MD̓ L̗_L ĹaH̗

B̗_Ḵ́hYR.

18. L̗ḾaṮ́ha T́SÁL̓N̗i?

19. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁS̱hK̓ŔK̗.

20. L̗ḾaṮ́ha T́S̱hK̓R̓N̗i?

21 ÁS̱nK̓R̓K̗ @́Ĺa_L Q́ĹM.

22. ÁYŃ K̗T́aB́Ḱ?

23. K̗T́aB̗i @́Ĺa_L ḾKT́B.

24. ÁYŃ K̗T́aB́K̗?

25. K̗T́aB̗i F̗i_L B́YT.

26. H́L @̗ND́Ḱ Ś"D̗iQ́(H)?

27. Ń@́M. @̗N̗Di Ś"D̗iQ́(H).

28. H́L @̗ND́K̗ Ś"D̗iQ?

29. Ĺa. Ḿa @̗N̗Di Ś"D̗iQ.

30. L̗ḾaT̲́ha Sh̲́ḰRT́N̗i?

31. Sh̲́ḰRT́Ḱ @́Ĺa_L H́D̗YÝ(H).

32. L̗ḾaT̲́ha Sh̲́ḰRT́N̗i?

33. Sh̲́ḰRT́K̗ @́Ĺa_L ĆĹM.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. Q́LB́ RQ̗iQ (To a boy)
2. Q́LB́ RQ̗iQ (To a girl)

- He is tender-hearted.
- She is tender-hearted.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Give me.
2. What is your name? (speaking to a boy)
3. My name is Rashid.
4. Is your name Rashid?
5. Yes. My name is Rashid.
6. How are you?
7. Thanks be to God. I am fine.
8. Why do you ask me?
9. I want to thank you.
10. Why do you thank me?
11. I thank you for the gift.

12. What is your name? (speaking to a girl)

13. My name is Selma.

14. Is your name Selma?

15. Yes. My name is Selma.

16. How are you?

17. Thanks be to God. I am fine.

18. Why do you ask me?

19. I want to thank you.

20. Why do you thank me?

21. I thank you for the pencil.

22. Where is your book?

23. My book is on the desk.

24. Where is your book?

25. My book is in the house.

26. Do you have a girl friend?

27. Yes. I have a girl friend.

28. Do you have a boy friend?

29. No. I don't have a boy friend.

30. Why did you thank me?

31. I thanked you for the gift.

32. Why did you thank me?

33. I thanked you for the pencil.

Structural Note

1. The pronoun suffix "Ḱ" means "your" or "you" (to a boy). It generally means "your" when suffixed to nouns and "you" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions.

Examples:

1. ÁYŃ K̗T́aB́Ḱ? (Where is your book?)
2. ÁS̲hḰŔḰ. (I thank you.)
3. ŚÁĹT ÁŃḰ. (I asked about you.)

2. The pronoun suffix "K̗" means "your" or "you" (to a girl). It generally means "your" when suffixed to nouns and "you" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions.

Examples:

1. AYN *KTaBK?* (Where is *your* book?)

2. *AS̲hKRK.* (I thank *you.*)

3. SALT *@NK* (I asked about *you*.)

3. The pronoun suffix "i" is joined mostly to nouns and means "my". When suffixed to prepositions, it means "I" or "me".

Examples:

1. *KTaBi* HNa. (*My* book is here.)

2. *@NDi* KTaB. (*I* have a book.)

3. YDRS SaMi *M@i.* (Samy studies with *me*.)

4. The pronoun suffix "Ni" means "me". It is generally suffixed to verbs.

Examples:

1. LMaT̲ha *TSALNi?* (Why do you ask *me*?)

2. *S̲hKRTNi* @La_ L HDYY(H) (She thanked *me* for the gift.)

5. When a pronoun suffix is joined to a past tense verb ending with a "Kasra" _____̗, as in "D́ŔS̗T", the "Kasra" is extended into a long vowel "i".

Examples:

1. H́L Ś̲hḰR̗T ĹYĹa? (Did you thank Layla?)

2. H́L Ś̲hḰR̗T́iHa? (Did you thank her?)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)		(2)
	Ḱ̲h		Q́
a.	K̲̂hF̗iR	a.	Q́F̗iR
b.	T́Ḱ̲hLḰ̲hĹ	b.	T́Q́LQ́Ĺ
c.	Ḱ̲haT̗M	c.	Q́aT̗M
d.	T́K̲hD̗iR	d.	T́QD̗iR
e.	Ḱ̲haD̗M	e.	Q́aD̗M

f. Ḱh̲R̗B́ f. Q́R̗B́

g. Ḱh̲RŔB́ g. Q́RŔB́

h. ÝK̗h̲S"Ś" h. ÝQ̗S"Ś"

i. Ḱh̲T́"B́ i. Q́T́"B́

j. Ḱh̲aĹ j. Q́aĹ

k. ÁKh̲ẂaL k. ÁQẂaL

l. ŃḰh̲Ĺ l. ŃQ́Ĺ

m. T́Ḱh̲LĹŚ" m. T́Q́LĹŚ"

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. K̗TáB́Ḱ H́Ná Ẃ K̗TáB́K̗ H́ŃaK.

 a. D́FT́ŔḰ ___ Ẃ D́FT́ŔK̗ ___.

 b. J́R̗iD́T́Ḱ ___ Ẃ J́R̗iD́T́K̗ ___.

 c. H́D̗YÝT́Ḱ ___ Ẃ H́D̗YÝT́K̗ ___.

2. KTaBi M@i W KTaBK M@K.

a. RSaLTi ___ W RSaLTK ___.

b. @LMi ___ W @LMK ___.

c. KRTi ___ W KRTK ___.

3. AShKRK @La_L HDYYT W AShKRK @La_R RSaL(H).

a. ______ ____R RSaLT __________ ____L HDYY(H).

b. ______ ____L @LM __________ ____L KTaB.

c. ______ ____L KTaB __________ ____L @LM.

4. SALNi @N_L KTaB W SALTNi @N_L @LM.

a. _____ ___L @LM __________ ___L KTaB.

b. _____ ___R RSaLT __________ ___L HDYY(H).

c. _____ ___L HDYYT __________ ___R RSaL(H).

III. Add an appropriate pronoun suffix to each underlined word in the following sentences.

1. MaTha SALT_L MDRRS? MaTha SALT MDRRSK?

2. LMaTha TShKRiN_L AMM? LMaTha TShKRiN AMMK?

3. ĹM ÁQŔA̗_L J́R̗iD́T́_L ÝWM.

4. ÁYŃ T́AK̓L̓_L Ǵh̲D́aA?

5. H́L ÁḰLT̗_L F̓T̓"uR?

6. ŚÁLT̓_S" Ś"D̗iQ́T́ @́N̗_L K̗T́aB?

7. H́L ḰT́BT́_L J́ẂaB?

8. ḾT́a Q́ŔAT̗_L Q̗S"Ś"(H)?

9. ÁKT̓B̓_D D́RŚ F̗i_L ḾKT́B́(H).

10. ḾT́a T́Th̲H́B̓ A̗Ĺa_L H́"FĹ(H)?

11. ÁYŃ T́Ĺ@B̗iŃ B̗_L K̓Ŕ(H)?

12. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁSh̲ŔB́_L Q́HẂ(H).

13. L̗ḾaT́h̲a T́H"M̗Ĺ_L K̓Ŕ(H)?

14. H́L ḰT́B̗T_R R̗ŚaĹ(H)?

15. ŚÁLT̓_S S̓ÁaĹ B́@D́_S" Ś"FF.

16. H́L ŚM@̗T́ J́ŔŚ_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

17. H́L ŚM@̗T̗ J́ẂaB́_S S̓ÁaL?

18. L̗ḾaT́h̲a T́Sh̲K̓R̓_S" Ś"D̗iQ?

19. ÁYŃ T́h̲H́BT̗ Ḿ@́_L 'ÁS"D̗Q́aA?

20. Śh̲ŔH"T̓ S̓ÁaĹ_L ḾD̓R̗RS.

IV. Replace each noun in the following sentences by an appropriate pronoun suffix; then change the verb into the present tense.

Past Present

1. HL ThHBT M@_L FTaT? HL ThHBT M@H-? HL TThHB M@Ha?

2. HL SM@T_L H"Die? HL SM@TiH? HL TSM@iNH?

3. ShRBT_L H"LiB.

4. AYN AKLT_S SMK?

5. MTa CRAT_L CS"S"(H)?

6. SALT_L AB.

7. LMaTha ShKRT_S" S"DiC(H)?

8. HL DRST M@_T TLMiTh?

9. H"DRT_L H"FL(H).

10. AYN DRST Fi_L JaM@(H)?

11. MaTha @MLT Fi_D DKKaN?

12. H"MLT_R RSaL(H).

13. MTa KTBT_L JWaB?

14. AYN ThHBT M@ BuLS?

15. ShRH"T_D DRS.

16. MaTha SALT LYLa?

17. H́L H́"ḾLT̗_L H́D̗́YY(H)?

18. ÁḰLT́ F̗i_L ḾT"@́M.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Ḿa_ŚḾK?

2. Ḿa_SḾ̗K?

3. ḰYF́ H́"aĹḰ?

4. ḰYF́ H́"aĹK̗?

5. H́L @̗ND́Ḱ ḾD́ŔŚTN ǴhD́N?

6. H́L @̗ŃDK̗ ḾD́ŔŚTN ÁYD́"N?

7. Ḿa_SḾ ḾD́RR̗S̗Ḱ?

8. Ḿa_SḾ ḾD́RR̗S̗K̗?

9. L̗ḾaT́ha T́Sh́ḰŔK ŚĹWa?

10. L̗ḾaT́ha ÝSh́ḰRK̗ ŚaM̗i?

11. H́L ŚÁĹT́ Ś"D̗iQ́T́Ḱ @́N̗_L ĆĹM?

12. H́L ŚÁL̗T Ś"D̗íQ̗K @́N̗_L ḰT̗aB?

VI. Say the following in Arabic:

1. My father asked me about the school.
2. Did you thank your boy friend for the gift? Yes. I thanked him in class. (speaking to a girl)
3. Did you read your lesson? Yes. I read it this morning. (speaking to a boy)
4. Did you eat your supper in the resaurant? No. I ate my supper at home. (speaking to a boy)
5. I want to ask you about the science lesson. (speaking to a girl)
6. Do you have a pencil? Sorry, I do not have a pencil here. (speaking to a girl)
7. Did Linda go with you to the movie? Yes. She went with me to the movie yesterday. (speaking to a boy)
8. Give me your book. (speaking to a boy)
9. I am sure. (a girl speaking)

LESSON EIGHTEEN

1. B̗_S̓R@́(H).

2. H́L ÁNT̓M T́ĹaM̗iTh̲?

3. Ń@́M. ŃH"N̓ T́ĹaM̗iTh̲.

4. ÁYŃ K̓T̓B̓K̓M?

5. K̓T̓B̓Ńa F̗i_L ḾDŔŚ(H).

6. ḰYF́ H́"aL̓K̓M?

7. ÁL_H̍"MD̓ L̗_L ĹaH̗

B̗_Ḱh̲YR.

8. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁSh̲K̓ŔK̓M.

9. Ĺa S̓h̲KŔN @́Ĺa_L

ẂaJ̗B.

10. LMaTha TShKRNa?

11. AShKRKM @La_L MSa@D(H).

12. AYN MDRRSKM?

13. MDRRSNa M@_R RAiS.

14. HL @NDKM_MTH"aN?

15. N@M. @NDNa_MTH"aN.

16. HL @NDKM_JTMa@?

17. La. Ma @NDNa_ JTMa@.

18. LMaTha ShKRTNa?

19. ShKRTKM @La_D D@W(H).

Common Colloquial Expressions

Ń@̗iḾN

Y̗N@́M @́ĹYK (To a boy)

Y̗N@́M @́LYK̗ (To a girl)

Y̗N@́M @́ĹÝK̓M (To a group)

- May you live in comfort and luxury.

The same to you.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Quickly.

2. Are you students?

3. Yes. We are students.

4. Where are your books? (speaking to a group)

5. Our books are in school.

6. How are you?

7. Thanks be to God. We are fine.

8. I want to thank you.

9. Don't thank us for doing our duty. (don't mention it.)

10. Why do you thank us?

11. I thank you for the help.

12. Where is your instructor?

13. Our instructor is with the president.

14. Do you have an examination?

15. Yes. We have an examination.

16. Do you have a meeting?

17. No. We do not have a meeting.

18. Why did you thank us?

19. I thanked you for the invitation.

Structural Note

1. The pronoun "ḰM" means "your" or "you" (to a group). It generally means "your" when suffixed to nouns, and "you" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions.

Examples:

1. ÁYŃ K̓T̓B̓K̓M? (Where are your books?)
2. ÁShK̓R̓K̓M. (I thank you.)
3. ŚÁLT̓ @́NK̓M. (I asked about you.)

2. The pronoun suffix "Ńa" is translated in various contexts, "our", "us", and "we". It generally means "our" when suffixed to nouns, and "us" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions. It is translated "we" with a few exception prepositions.

Examples:

1. ḰT́B́Ńa F̗i_S" Ś"FF. (Our books are in class.)
2. L̗ḾaT́ha T́ShḰŔŃa? (Why do you thank us?)
3. ḾN ŚÁĹ @NNa? (Who asked about us?)
4. @̗ŃD́Na_M̗TH́"aN. (We have an examination.)

3. When a pronoun suffix is joined to a past tense verb ending with an " M " as in "D́ŔST́M", a long vowel "u" is added before the pronoun.

Examples:

1. H́L ŚhḰRT́M SaM̗i? (Did you thank Samy?)
2. H́L ŚhḰRT́ḾuH́? (Did you thank him?)

4. The word "AMTH"aN" (examination) and "AJTMa@" (meeting) are like "ASM" (name) pronounced as such only at the beginning of the sentence. Any place else in the sentence the "A" is dropped in pronunciation.

Examples:

1. AMTH"aNNa GhDN. (Our exam.is tomorrow.)
2. AJTMa´Na GhDN. (Our meeting is tomorrow.)
3. @NDNa_MTH"aN. (We have an exam.)
4. @NDNa_JTMa@. (We have a meeting.)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

(1)	(2)
@	Kh
a. @Jul	a. KhJuL
b. M@iB	b. MKhiB
c. @DM	c. KhDM
d. T@RiB	d. TKhRiB

e. @aB	e. KhaB
f. @S"aM	f. KhS"aM
g. A@TLL	g. AKhTLL
h. @FiF	h. KhFiF
i. T@MMR	i. TKhMMR
j. S"Ri@	j. S"RiKh

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. QRANa DRSNa W QRATM DRSKM.

a. _____ D@WTNa __ _____ D@WTKM.

b. _____ JWaBNa __ _____ JWaBKM.

c. _____ RSaLTNa __ _____ RSaLTKM.

2. HW ShKRNa W HY IM TShKRNa.

a. __ SALNa __ __ __ TSALNa.

b. __ SM@Na __ __ __ TSM@Na.

c. __ ThHB M@Na __ __ __ TThHB M@Na.

3. HY ShKRTKM W HW LM YShKRKM.

a. ___ SALTKM ___ ___ ___ YSALKM.

b. ___ SM@TKM ___ ___ ___ YSM@KM.

c. ___ KTBT LKM ___ ___ ___ YKTB LKM.

4. @NDNa_MTH"aNN W @NDKM_MTH"aN.

a. _____ JTMa@N ___ _____ JTMa@.

b. _____ SAaLN ___ _____ SAaL.

c. _____ AS"DOaAN ___ _____ AS"DOaA.

III. Add an appropriate pronoun suffix to each underlined word in the following sentences:

1. HL ShKRTM_L MDRRS? HL ShKRTM MDRRSKM?

2. H"D"RNa _ LJTMa@ AMS. H"D"RNa_JTMa@Na AMS.

3. MaTha @MLTM Fi_ LJTMa@?

4. NRiD AN NShKR_R RAiS.

5. AYN TAKLuN_L @ShaA?

6. KTBNa RSaLTN ALa_L AS"DOaA.

7. HL TDRSuN M@_L AS"DQaA?

8. QRANa_D D@WT ALa_L AWLaD.

9. LM NSM@ JWaB_S SAaL.

10. HL TRiDuN JRiDT_L MDRS(H)?

11. KYF @MLTM Fi__ LMTH"aN?

12. NH"ML_L KTB ALa_L JaM@(H).

13. NRiD MSa@DT_T TLaMiTh.

IV. Replace each noun in the following sentences by an appropriate pronoun suffix; then change the verb into the present tense.

	Past	Present
1. HL SM@TM_L JRS?	HL SM@TMuH?	HL TSM@uNH?
2. KTBNa_D D@W(H).	KTBNaHa.	NKTBHa.
3. MTa H"D"RTM_L H"FL(H)?		
4. ShKRNa_R RAiS.		
5. HL ShRBTM_L QHW(H)?		
6. SM@Na_S SAaL.		
7. HL FT"RTM Fi_L MDRS(H)?		

8. QRANa_R RSaL(H).

9. HL L@BTM B_L KR(H)?

10. H"MLNa_L HDYY(H).

11. HL AKhThTM__ LMTH"aN?

12. ThHBNa M@_L MDRRS.

13. HL DRSTM Fi_L MKTB(H)?

14. SALNa @N _ LJTMa@.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. KYF H"aLKM?

2. HL @NDKM MDRS(H)?

3. Ma_SM MDRSTKM?

4. AYN KTBKM?

5. MN ShRH"_D DRS LKM?

6. HL ShKRTKM LYLa @La_D D@W(H)?

7. MN YRiD MSa@DTKM?

8. AYN_JTMa@KM?

9. ḾaT́h̲a ŚÁĹḰM̓_R ŔA̗iS?

10. H́L ŚM̗ʕ̓TM H́"D̗iθ́ Á S"D̗́CaÁ̗KM?

11. L̗ḾaT́h̲a S̲h́ḰŔT̓M̓uŃa ÁMS?

12. H́L ʕ̗ŃD̓KM S̓ÁaL?

LESSON NINETEEN

1. ḾN H̓M?

2. H̓M T́ĹaM̗iT̲h.

3. ÁYŃ K̓T̓B̓H̓M?

4. K̓T̓B̓H̓M F̗i_L G̲̓hŔF(H).

5. L̗ḾaT̲́ha T́ŚÁ̓L ĆN̓HM?

6. A̓R̗iD̓ ÁN ÁS̲hK̓ŔHM.

7. H́L B́YT̓H̓M B́C̗iD̓N ĆN̗_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

8. Ĺa. H̓Ẃ ĆR̗iB.

9. HL @NDHM H"FLT RCS"?

10. N@M. @NDHM H"FLT RCS".

11. HL @NDHM SYYaR(H)?

12. La. Ma @NDHM SYYaR(H).

13. MTa TBDA MDRSTHM?

14. TBDA GhDW.

15. LMaTha ShKRTHM?

16. ShKRTHM @La_L BRNaMJ.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. @La MHLK (To a boy)
2. @La MHLK (To a girl)

- Take your time!

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Who are they?

2. They are students.

3. Where are their books?

4. Their books are in the room.

5. Why do you ask about them?

6. I want to thank them.

7. Is their house far from the school?

8. No. It is close by (near).

9. Do they have a dance party?

10. Yes. They have a dance party.

11. Do they have a car?

12. No. They do not have a car.

13. When does their school start?

14. It starts tomorrow.

15. Why did you thank them?

16. I thanked them for the program.

Structural Note

The pronoun suffix "HM" is translated in various contexts, "their", "them", and "they". It generally means "their" when suffixed to nouns, and "them" when suffixed to verbs or prepositions. It is translated "they" with a few exceptional prepositions.

Examples:

1. AYN KTBHM? (Where are their books?)
2. ARiD AN AShKRHM. (I want to thank them.)
3. SALT @NHM. (I asked about them.)
4. @NDHM H"FL(H). (They have a party.)

When the "HM" suffix is preceded by a "Y", "i" or a "Kasra" _____, it is pronounced "HM".

Examples:

1. AS_SLaM @LYHM (Peace be upon them.)
2. ThHBu ALa MDRSTHM. (They went to their school.)
3. HL ShKRTiHM? (Did you thank them?)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

(1)	(2)
a. @D	a. @iD
b. T@RFH	b. T@RiFH
c. TH"MLH	c. TH"MiLH
d. TKSRH	d. TKSiRH
e. WaLDHM	e. WaLDiHM
f. MRShDHM	f. MRShDiHM
g. MHNDSHM	g. MHNDSiHM
h. MDRRSHM	h. MDRRSiHM.
i. MRaSLHM	i. MRaSLiHM
j. @RFNa	j. @RiFNa
k. @aADNa	k. @aADiNa
l. MH"BBHa	l. MH"BBiHa
m. @aShCHa	m. @aShCiHa

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. BYTHM QRiBN W MDRSTHM B@iD(H).
   a. _____ B@iDN ___ _______ QRiB(H).
   b. _____ HNa ___ _______ HNaK.
   c. _____ HNaK ___ _______ HNa.

2. SALNaHM @N BRNaMJHM.
   a. _______ ____ H"FLTHM.
   b. _______ ____ KLLYYTHM.
   c. _______ ____ AS"DQaAHM.

3. @NDHM MDRSTN W Ma @NDHM KTB.
   a. _____ SYYaRTN _ __ _____ SaAQ.
   b. _____ S"FFN __ __ _____ MDRRS.
   c. _____ BRNaMJN _ __ _____ RQS".

III. Add an appropriate pronoun suffix to each underlined word in the following sentences.

1. QRA_T TLaMiTh_D D@W(H). ⟶ QRA_T TLaMiTh D@WTHM.
2. H"D"R_L AWLaD____ LJTMa@.
3. MTa YAKhThuN____ LMTH"aN?
4. LMaTha LM YKTBu_L CS"S"(H)?
5. AJTM@_T TLaMiTh M@_R RAiS?
6. YRiDuN MSa@DT_L AS"DCaA.
7. RCS"_L AS"DCaA Fi_L H"FL(H).
8. AYN YAKLuN_L @ShaA?
9. HL ThHBu Fi_S SYYaR(H)?
10. MaTha YShRBuN M@_L GhDaA?
11. MTa SALu_S SAaL?
12. LMaTha YShKRuN_L MDRRS(H)?

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. HL @NDHM MDRSTN GhDN?
2. MTa TBDA MDRSTHM?

3. AYN ThHBu Fi SYYaRTHM?

4. HL H"D"R_L AB BRNaMJHM?

5. MN RQS" Fi H"FLTHM?

6. LMaTha ShKRHM_L MDRRS?

7. HL YFT"RuN CBL_L MDRS(H)?

8. AYN BYTHM?

9. MaTha YH"ML_T TLaMiTh ALa_S" S"FF?

10. HL_JTM@_R RAiS M@HM?

11. MTa YSM@_L AWLaD_L AKhBaR?

12. HL HaThH SYYaRT_L AS"DCaA?

V. Complete the following sentences:

1. HY TKTB DRSHa W ANa AKTB DRSi.

2. AKL SMiR @ShaAH W ANT AKLT _____.

3. ANa AH"ML KTaBi W ANT TH"MLiN _____.

4. NH"N ShKRNa RAiSNa W ANTM ShKRTM _____.

5. ANT TSAL MDRRSK W HY TSAL _____.

6. ANT QRAT QS"S"TK W HW QRA _____.

7. ANTM TThHBuN Fi SYYaRTKM W HM YThHBuN Fi _____.

8. HM YDRSuN Fi GhRFTHM W NH"N NDRS Fi _____.

9. HW_SMH RShiD W ANT _____ SLWa.

10. HY_SMHa LYLa W ANT _____ SaMi.

11. ANT @NDK S"DiQTN W ANa _____ S"DiQ(H).

12. ANT @NDK S"DiQN W HY _____ S"DiQ.

13. NH"N @NDNa SYYaRTN W HM _____ SYYaR(H).

14. HM @NDHM H"FLT RQS"N W ANTM _____ H"FLT RQS".

15. HY @NDHa_JTMa@N W HW _____ JTMa@.

16. ANTM @NDKM_MTH"aNN W NH"N _____ MTH"aN.

VI. Complete the following sentences; then change all the verbs into the present tense.

1. HY SM@TH W ANa SM@TH. HY TSM@H W ANa ASM@H.

2. HW ShKRHM W ANT _____.

3. ANa DRSTH W ANT _____.

4. NH"N SALNaHM W ANTM _____.

5. ANT ShRH"TH W HY _____.

6. ÁNT̗ Q́ŔAT̗iH́a Ẃ H̓Ẃ _____.

7. ÁNT̓M Ś̲hḰRṪM̓uḢ Ẃ ḢM _____.

8. H̓M H́"D́"R̓uH́a Ẃ ŃH"N̓ _____.

LESSON TWENTY

REVIEW

I.

1. AYN KTaB RShiD?

KTaBH @La_L MKTB.

2. AYN KTaB NaDYa?

KTaBHa Fi GhRFT_D DRS.

3. AYN KTaBK?

KTaBi M@i .

4. AYN KTaBK?

KTaBi HNa.

5. AYN KTBKM?

KTBNa Fi_L BYT.

6. AYN KTBHM?

KTBHM HNaK.

II.

1. KYF H"aLH?

AL_H"MD L_L LaH B_KhYR.

2. KYF H"aLHa?

HY B_KhYR.

3. KYF H"aLK?

AShKR_L LaH B_KhYR.

4. KYF H"aLK?

AL_H"MD L_L LaH B_KhYR.

5. KYF H"aLKM?

NShKR_L LaH B_KhYR.

6. KYF H"aLHM?

HM B_KhYR.

III.

1. HL @NDH_MTH"aNN GhDN?

   N@M. @NDH_MTH"aN.

2. HL @NDHa KTaB TaRiKh?

   La. Ma @NDHa KTaB TaRiKh.

3. HL @NDK_JTMa@N_L AaN?

   N@M. @NDi_JTMa@.

4. HL @NDK S"DiC?

   T"B@N. @NDi S"DiC.

5. HL @NDKM H"FL(H)?

   La. Ma @NDNa H"FL(H).

6 HL @NDHM : YaR(H)?

   N@M. @NDHM SYYaR(H).

IV.

1. LMaTha TShKRH?

   AShKRH @La_L HDYY(H).

2. LMaTha TShKRHa?

   AShKRHa @La_L @LM.

3. LMaTha TShKRNi?

   AShKRK @La_D D@W(H).

4. LMaTha TShKRNi?

   AShKRK @La_L KTaB.

5. LMaTha TShKRNa?

   AShKRKM @La_L BRNaMJ.

6. LMaTha TShKRHM?

   AShKRHM @La_L MSa@D(H).

V.

1. LMaTha ShKRTH?

ShKRTH @La_L KTaB.

2. LMaTha ShKRTHa?

ShKRTHa @La_L HDYY(H).

3. LMaTha ShKRTNi?

ShKRTK @La_L @LM.

4. LMaTha ShKRTNi?

ShKRTK @La_D D@W(H).

5. LMaTha ShKRTNa?

ShKRTKM @La_L MSa@D(H).

6. LMaTha ShKRTHM?

ShKRTHM @La_L H"FL(H).

VI.

1. Ma_SM HaTha_L WLD?

ASMH SMiR.

2. Ma_SM HaThH_L FTaT?

ASMHa SLWa.

3. Ma_SM S"DiQTK?

ASMHa MNa.

4. Ma_SM S"DiQK?

ASMH KMaL.

5. Ma_SMK?

ASMi BuLS.

6. Ma_SMK?

ASMi NaDYa.

7. Ma_SM MDRRSKM?

ASMH BuLS.

8. Ma_SM RAiSHM?

ASMH SaMi.

VII.

1. MaTha YQRA BuLS?

   HW YQRA JRiDTH.

2. MaTha TKTB SLWa?

   HY TKTB RSaLTHa.

3. MaTha T@ML Fi_L MSaA?

   ADRS DRSi.

4. MaTha T@MLiN BaKRN?

   AThHB ALa MDRSTi.

5. MaTha TH"MLuN ALa_S" S"FF?

   NH"ML KTBNa.

6. MaTha YDRSuN Fi_L GhRF(H)?

   HM YDRSuN DRSHM.

VIII.

1. MaTha SAL_L MDRRS SaMi?

   SALH SAaL.

2. MaTha SAL_L AB LYLa?

   SALHa @N MDRSTHa.

3. MaTha SALTK AMMK?

   SALTNi @N_D D@W(H).

4. MaTha SALK_L AWLaD?

   SALuNi @N_L H"FL(H).

5. MaTha SALTKM MNa?

   SALTNa @N__ LJTMa@.

6. MaTha SALTM_T TLaMiTh?

   SALNaHM @N__ LMTH"aN.

IX.

```
//           // ,  /
ANa      1.  KTBT  DRSi        (I wrote my lesson.)
                     /
             / ,,  /
         2.  AKTB  DRSi        (I write my lesson.)
                     /

/ /          // /  / //
ANT      1.  KTBT  DRSK        (You wrote your lesson.)
                        (boy)
             / ,,  / //
         2.  TKTB  DRSK        (You write your lesson.)

/            //    / /
ANT      1.  KTBT  DRSK        (You wrote your lesson.)
  /             /     /
                        (girl)
             / ,  /  / /
         2.  TKTBiN  DRSK      (You write your lesson.)
                /       /

,/           ///  / /,
HW       1.  KTB  DRSH         (He wrote his lesson.)

             / ,,  / /,
         2.  YKTB  DRSH        (He writes his lesson.)

 /           ///   / //
HY       1.  KTBT  DRSHa       (She wrote her lesson.)
/
             / ,,  / //
         2.  TKTB  DRSHa       (She writes her lesson.)

/  ,         // /   / //
NH"N     1.  KTBNa  DRSNa      (We wrote our lesson.)

             / ,,  / //
         2.  NKTB  DRSNa       (We write our lesson.)

/  ,         // ,   / /,
ANTM     1.  KTBTM  DRSKM      (You wrote your lesson.)

             / ,, /  / /,
         2.  TKTBuN  DRSKM     (You write your lesson.)
```

HM 1. KTBu DRSHM (They wrote their lesson.)

2. YKTBuN DRSHM (They write their lesson.)

X.

1. La TAaK_hT_hNi.

2. A@T"Ni.

3. B_SRC(H).

4. ANa MTAKKD.

5. ANa MTAKKD(H).

6. G_hYR M@QuL

XI.

1. QLB QaSi

2. QLB QaSi

3. QLB RQiQ

4. QLB RQiQ

5. @La MHLK

6. @La MHLK

7. N@iMN

8. YN@M @LYK (answer to No. 7)

NOTABLE FEATURES IN EGYPT

Two main features stand out in the history of ancient civilizations and the most ancient empire--Egypt: the pyramids and the Nile.

The pyramids are of greatest interest to the history reading people of the earth. Perhaps the pyramids, of which about seventy-five remain in Egypt, were built to be the tombs of the Pharaohs, the kings of Egypt. They stand in groups, built on the west side of the Nile and like the Nile, extend from north to south. Rulers were often laid to rest in magnificent splendor, being surrounded with food, clothing, jewelry, and other treasured items of their royal way of life. It is for this reason that many of the pyramids were stripped of valuables, the bodies included. There are some of the pyramids as yet unopened. The oldest known pyramid is in the Egyptian Sakkara, a "City of the Dead." It was built for the Pharaoh, Zoser, about 3,000 years. B. C. by Imhotep, one of the few architedcts on record from so distant a time in history.

The Great Pyramid and the pyramids of Al-Giza near Cairo are considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. This pyramid, built during the reign of the Pharaoh, Khufu, between two and four thousand B. C., is larger at its base than eight football fields. It reaches 481 feet into the air and contains over 2,300,000 blocks of stone, weighing about two and a half ton each.

The Nile, the life of Egypt and the longest river in the world, begins in the Uganda and Ethiopia as the White and Blue Nile, which join at Kartoum to become the Ancient Nile. It is more than 4,000 miles long, gathers its water from the rain forests of other states and is fed by several fresh water lakes. Its importanc as the main, principal, and only water supply to Egypt is obvious. With the newly built Aswan Dam on the upper Nile the Arable area of Egypt will be increased by 25 per cent.

Other notable features of Egypt are numerous mosques, some very ancient and some more recently built. Egypt has several museums, containing immeasurable articles of ancient as well as modern civilizations and typifying the life and history of the Republic. The discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1822 was the key to open the secrets of Egypt's lost past.

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

1. M̗N F́D"L̗Ḱ

2. M̗N F́D"L̗K̗.

3. ÁYŃ B̓uL̓S?

4. T̲́h̲H́B́ Á̗Ĺa_L ḾDŔŚ(H).

5. ḾaT̲́h̲a Ý@ḾL̓ F̗i–L

ḾDŔŚT̗_L ÁaN?

6. @̗ND́̓H H́"FĹT̓ RςŚ".

7. ḾaH̓Ẃ_L ÝWM?

8. ÁL–ÝWM̓_L ÁH́"D.

9. MTa TBDA_L MDRS(H)?

10. TBDA YWM_L AΘNYN.

11. MTa TNTHi_L MDRS(H)?

12. TNTHi YWM_L JM@(H).

13. KM YWMN @NDK MDRSTN
HaTha_L ASBu@?

14. @NDi KhMST AYYaM.

15. Ma HY?

16. AL_AΘNYN, AΘ_ΘLaThaA,
AL_ARB@aA, AL_KhMiS,
W_L JM@(H).

17. MaTha T@MLiN
YWM_S SBT?

18. AGhSL ΘYaBi.

Common Colloquial Expressions

MB́aŔK

ÁLĹH Y̗B́aR̗K F̗iK (To a boy)

ÁLĹH Y̗B́aR̗K F̗i̗K (To a girl)

- Blessed (Good luck)
  May God bless you. (Answer)

The Cardinal Numbers

(1-10)

ẂaH̗"D	١	One	S̗TT́(H)	٦	Six
A̗θŃaN	٢	Two	ŚB́@(H)	٧	Seven
θ́Ĺaθ́(H)	٣	Three	θ́ḾaN̗Ý(H)	٨	Eight
ÁRB́@́(H)	٤	Four	T̗S@́(H)	٩	Nine
Ḱ̲hMŚ(H)	٥	Five	@́S̲hŔ(H)	١٠	Ten

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. If you please. (speaking to a boy)

2. If you please. (speaking to a girl)

3. Where is Bolos?

4. He went to school.

5. What does he do in school now?

6. He has a dance party.

7. What is today?

8. Today is Sunday.

9. When does school start?

10. It starts Monday.

11. When does school end?

12. It ends Friday.

13. How many days do you have school this week?

14. I have five days.

15. What are they?

16. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

17. What do you do on Saturday?

18. I wash my clothes.

Structural Note

1. The plural noun that does not pertain to human beings is treated like a feminine singular noun.

Examples:

1. AYYaM_L ASBu@ SB@(H). (The days of the week are seven.)
2. Ma HY? (What are they?)

2. When "S" is prefixed to the present tense verb, it indicates the future.

Examples:

1. NThHB ALa_L MDRS(H). (We go to school.)
2. SNThHB ALa_L MDRS(H). (We shall go to school.)

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

	(1)	(2)
a.	MDRRSK	MDRRSuK
b.	M@LLMK	M@LLMuK

c. QaADKM	c. QaADuKM
d. MRShDKM	d. MRShDuKM
e. FLLaH"KM	e. FLLaH"uKM
f. MHNDSKM	f. MHNDSuKM
g. MDiRNa	g. MDiRuNa
h. MRaSLNa	h. MRaSLuNa
i. MMΘΘLNa	i. MMΘΘLuNa
j. FaAZNa	j. FaAZuNa
k. Y@RFNi	k. Y@RFuNi
l. YH"MLNi	l. YH"MLuNi

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. AL_YWM_L AH"D W GhDN_L AΘNYN.

a. _______ Θ ΘLaΘaA __ ____L ARB@aA.

b. _______ L KhMiS ___ ____L JM@(H).

c. _______ L JM@T ___ ____S SBT.

2. AJTMa@Na YWM_S SBT W_JTMa@KM YWM_L AH"D.

a. ________ ____L AΘNYN ________ ____L KhMiS.

b. ________ ____L JM@T ________ ____L ARB@aA.

c. ________ ____L AH"D ________ ____Θ ΘLaΘaA.

3. TBDA_L MDRST YWM_L AΘNYN W TNTHi YWM_L JM@(H).

a. _____L KLLYYT _____ _____ - _____ _____ ______.

b. _____L JaM@T _____ _____ - _____ _____ ______.

c. _____L @T"LT _____ _____ - _____ _____ ______.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. MTa TBDA MDRSTK?

2. MTa TThHBiN ALa_S Su@?

3. HL @NDKM_MTH"aNN YWM_L AΘNYN?

4. HL H"D"R BuLS_JTMa@H YWM_L KhMiS?

5. MaTha T@MLuN YWM_L AH"D?

6. MaTha TGhSL LYLa YWM_S SBT?

7. HL @NDHM @T"LTN HaTha_L ASBu@?

8. ÁYŃ T́h̲H́B́_L ÁB̓ Q́BĹ Θ́ĹaΘ́T̗ ÁYÝaM?

9. ḾT́a T́Th̲H́B̓ A̗Ĺa_S S̗iŃḾa?

10. ḾT́a ŚÝL@́B̓uŃ K̓ŔT́_L Q́D́M?

11. ḰM ÝWḾN @̗ND́Ḱ ḾDŔŚT̓N F̗i_L A̓SB̓u@?

12. Ḿa H̗Ý ÁYÝaM̓_L A̓SB̓u@?

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. ÁL_Ḱh̲̗MiS̓ Ẃ_L J̓M@́T̓ Ẃ_S ŚBT̓ _____ ÁYÝaM.

2. F̗i_L _____ ŚB@́T̓ ÁYÝaM.

3. Ḿa @̗ND́Ńa ḾDŔŚT̓N ÝWḾ_S ŚBT̗ Ẃ ÝWḾ_L _____.

4. ÁL_ÁH́"D̓ Ẃ_L A̗ΘŃYN̗ Ẃ_Θ Θ́ĹaΘ́aA̓ Ẃ_L ÁRB́@́aA̓
Ẃ_L Ḱh̲̗MiS̓ Ẃ_L J̓M@́T̓ Ẃ_S ŚBT̓ H̗Ý _____L
A̓SB̓u@.

5. ÁL_ÁRB̓@́aA̓ Ẃ_L Ḱh̲̗MiS̓ Ẃ_L J̓M@́T̓ Ẃ_S ŚBT̓
_____ ÁYÝaM.

6. ŃTh̲H́B̓ A̗Ĺa_L ḾDŔŚT̗ _____ ÁYÝaM̗N F̗i_L A̓SB̓u@.

7. ÝBD́A̓_L ÁB̓ @́ḾĹH̓ _____ L A̗ΘŃYN.

8. ŚT́NT́H̗i_L ḾDŔŚT̓ _____ @́Sh̲ŔT̗ ÁYÝaM.

9. ÁḰh̲Th̲Ńa_ L̗M̗TH́"aŃ _____ Θ́ḾaN̗ÝT̗ ÁYÝaM.

10. Q́ŔŃa J́R̗iD́T́_S" Ś"B́aH̗" Ẃ ĹM ŃQ́RA J́R̗iD́T́_L _____.

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. Our holiday started Friday nine days ago.
2. Monday I went with my friends to the beach.
3. We go to school Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and do not go Saturday and Sunday.
4. Did you play football this week? (speaking to a group)
5. Do they have a dance tomorrow following the school program?
6. The students will take their examination ten days later.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

(I)

1. H́aT́h̲a ẂĹD̓N Śh̲aT̗"R .

2. H́aT̗h̲̗H F́T́aT̓N Śh̲̗T"Ŕ(H).

3. H́aT́h̲a D́RS̓N ĆS̗"iR.

4. H́aT̗h̲̗H Q̗S"Ś"T̓N ĆS̗"iŔ(H).

5. H́aT́h̲a T̗IM̗iT̓h̲N J̗́DiD.

6. H́aT̗h̲̗H T̗LM̗iT́h̲T̓N J̗́DiD́(H).

(II)

7. HaTha_L WLD_Sh ShT"R.

8. HaThH_L FTaT_Sh ShT"R(H).

9. HaTha_D DRS_L QS"iR.

10. HaThH_L QS"S"T_L QS"iR(H).

11. HaTha_T TLMiTh_L JDiD.

12. HaThH_T TLMiThT_L JDiD(H).

(III)

13. ÁL_ẂĹD̓_S̲h Ś̲haT̗"R̓ ÝDR̓S̓.

14. ÁL_F́T́aT̓_S̲h Ś̲haT̗"ŔT̓ T́DR̓S̓.

15. Q́ŔAT̓ D́RŚN Q́S̗"iŔN

F̗i-S" Ś"B́aH".

16. Q́ŔAT̓ Q̗S"Ś"T́N Q́S̗"iŔT́N

F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH".

17. ŚÁLT̓ @́N̗_T T̗LM̗iT̗h̲_L

J́D̗iD̗ ÁMS.

18. ŚÁLT̓ @́N̗_T T̗LM̗iT́h̲T̗_L

J́D̗iD́T̗ ÁMS.

(IV)

19. ÁL_ẂĹD̕ Śẖa T̗"R.

20. ÁL_F́T́aT̕ Śẖa T̗"Ŕ(H).

21. ÁD_D́RS̕ Q́S̗"iR .

22. ÁL–Q̗S"ŚT̕ Q́S̗"iŔ(H).

23. ÁT_T̗LM̗iT̕ẖ J́D̗iD.

24. ÁT_T̗LM̗íṮhT̕ J́D̗iD́(H).

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. D́"RB̗_L H́"B̗iB ZB̗iB.

2. Ýa ©́YN̗i.

3. Ýa R̓uH̗"i.

- The slaps of the loved one do not hurt.
- Sweetheart.
- Darling.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. This is a smart boy.
2. This is a smart girl.
3. This is a short lesson.
4. This is a short story.
5. This is a new student. (boy)
6. This is a new student. (girl)
7. This is the smart boy.
8. This is the smart girl.
9. This is the short lesson.

10. This is the short story.

11. This is the new student. (boy)

12. This is the new student. (girl)

13. The smart boy studies.

14. The smart girl studies.

15. I read a short lesson in the morning.

16. I read a short story in the morning.

17. I asked about the new student yesterday. (boy)

18. I asked about the new student yesterday. (girl)

19. The boy is smart.

20. The girl is smart.

21. The lesson is short.

22. The story is short.

23. The student is new. (boy)

24. The student is new. (girl)

Structural Note

1. Unlike English, the adjective in Arabic comes after the noun it modifies. Notice that when the noun is masculine, the adjective is masculine also, and when the noun is feminine, the adjective takes the feminine ending. (Part I)

Examples:

1. HaTha WLDN ShaT"R. (This is a smart boy.)
2. HaThH FTaTN ShaT"R(H). (This is a smart girl.)

2. When the modified noun has the definite article, the adjective takes the definite article also. (Part II)

Examples:

1. HaTha_D DRS_L QS"iR. (This is the short lesson.)
2. HaThH_L QS"S"T_L QS"iR(H). (This is the short story.)

3. The modifying adjective takes the same final accent or accents as the modified noun. (Part III)

Examples:

1. AL_WLD_Sh ShaT"R YDRS. (The smart boy studies.)

2. AL_FTaT_Sh ShaT"RT TDRS. (The smart girl studies.)

3. QRAT_D DRS_L JDiD AMS. (I read the new lesson yesterday.)

4. SALT @N_T TLMiTh_L JDiD AMS. (I asked about the new student yesterday.)

5. KTBT RSaLTN CS"iRTN (I wrote a short letter in the morning.)
Fi_S" S"BaH".

4. Each sentence in Part IV consists of a subject and a predicate adjective. Sentence No. 19 is literally translated, "The boy smart." It should be translated, "The boy is smart." Likewise, the rest of the sentences in that part.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

(1)	(2)
J	Gh
a. JLB	a. GhLB
b. YJLB	b. YGhLB

c.	ĹJ́Ḿ	c.	ĹǴ̲h̲Ḿ
d.	J́MR	d.	Ǵ̲h̲MR
e.	J́aR	e.	Ǵ̲h̲aR
f.	ŹWJ	f.	ŹWG̲h̲
g.	M̓JR̗M	g.	M̓G̲h̲R̗M
h.	J́BB́Ŕ	h.	Ǵ̲h̲BB́Ŕ
i.	J́D̗iR	i.	Ǵ̲h̲D̗iR
j.	M̓T́J́RR̗B	j.	M̓T́Ǵ̲h̲RR̗B
k.	ŹJ́L	k.	ŹǴ̲h̲L
l.	ḾJD̓uR	l.	ḾG̲h̲D̓uR
m.	ḾJR̓uR	m.	ḾG̲h̲R̓uR
n.	J́L̗iL	n.	Ǵ̲h̲L̗iL
o.	F́RŔJ́	o.	F́RŔǴ̲h̲

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. A̗MT̗H́"aN̓H̓ Ś̲"̲@̲B̲̓N̲ Ẃ_MT̗H́"aN̗i Ś̲H̲L̲.

a. ________ ŚHL̓N __ ______ Ś"@B.

b. ________ T"WiLN ________ QS"iR.

c. ________ QS"iRN ________ T"WiL.

2. HW WLDN ShaT"RN W HY FTaTN ShaT"R(H).

a. __ ____ JMiLN ______ ______ JMiL(H).

b. __ ____ S"GhiRN ______ ______ S"GhiR(H).

c. __ ____ KBiRN ______ ______ KBiR(H).

3. ANT S"DiQTN MKhLS"TN W ANT S"DiQN MKhLS".

a. LYLa _______ ________ W SaMi ______ ______.

b. AT-TLMiThT _ ________ W _T TLMiTh___ ______.

c. AL_MDRRST __ ________ W_ L MDRRS ___ ______.

4. H"D"RNa_JTMa@N HaMMN W AKLNa T"@aMN LThiTh.

a. _______ BRNaMJN _____ ________ @ShaAN ______.

b. _______ S"FFN _____ ________ GhDaAN ______.

c. _______ KhT"aBN _____ ________ SMKN ______.

III. Complete each sentence by filling in a word of opposite meaning to the underlined word.

1. DRS_T TaRiKh SHLN W DRS_L @LuM (S"@B).
2. AL_MT"@M QRiBN MN BYTNa W_L KLLYYT _____.
3. BDAT @T"LTNa_L QS"iRT AMS W STNTHi _____.
4. QRAT AKhBaRN HaMMTN Fi JRiDT_S" S"BaH" W LM AQRA AKhBaRN JDiDTN Fi JRiDT_L _____.
5. SAL_L MDRRS SAaLN S"@BN W YRiDNa AN NKTB_L _____.
6. KTaB SaMi KBiRN W KTaB LYLa _____.
7. AL_JTMa@ QS"iRN W KhT"aB_R RAiS _____.
8. YBDA_L BRNaMJ_L JDiD YWM_L AΘNYN W _____ YWM_L KhMiS.
9. L@Bu KRT_S SLLT QBL_L MDRST W SYL@BuN KRT_L QDM _____ L MDRS(H).
10. TAKL_L BNT DJaJN MShWYYN W YAKL_L _____ LH"MN MShWYYN.
11. ABu_T TLMiTh_Sh ShaT"R ShaT"RN W_L _____ ShaT"RTN AYD"N.

12. AD_DRS S"@BN W_ LMTH"aN ____.

IV. Integrate each sentence in column one with its corresponding sentence in column two.

	(I)	(II)
1.	AKLT_T" T"@aM.	AT"_T"@aM LThiTh ⟶ AKLT-T" T"@aM_L LThiTh.
2.	YQRA QS"S"(H).	AL_QS"S"T QS"iR(H).
3.	SALT @N_D DRS.	AD_DRS JDiD.
4.	SM@Na_L AKhBaR.	AL_AKhBaR HaMM(H).
5.	TBDA_L @T"L(H).	AL_@T"LT T"WiL(H).
6.	ThHBu Fi SYYaR(H).	AS_SYYaRT JDiD(H).
7.	SALT SAaL.	AS_SAaL S"@B.
8.	YDRS_T TLMiTh.	AT_TLMiTh ShaT"R.
9.	TH"ML KTaB.	AL_KTaB KBiR.
10.	ANT S"DiQ.	AS"_S"DiQ MKhLS".
11.	AKhThNa_ LMTH"aN.	AL_MTH"aN SHL.
12.	H"D"RT_ LJTMa@.	AL_JTMa@ HaMM.

13. HaThH MDRS(H). AL_MDRST JMiL(H).

14. HY TLMiTh(H). AT_TLMiThT ShaT"R(H).

15. AKLNa DJaJ. AD_DJaJ MShWYYN.

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. The instructor asked me a difficult question and asked you an easy question.
2. The president thanked us for the pretty gift.
3. Wednesday I heard an important lecture at the university.
4. Our friends took us to the beach in their new car.
5. Layla read her short story in class.
6. The new student is smart.
7. Friday we went to the restaurant and had (ate) a delicious supper.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

1. T́CR̗iB́N

2. M̗N ÁYY̗ W̗ĹaÝT̗N ÁNT̓M?

3. ŃH"N̓ M̗N Utah.

4. ḾT́a T́BD́A̓ ḾDŔŚT̓K̓M?

5. T́BD́A̓ F̗i F́S"L̗_L ḰẖR̗iF.

6. Ḿa H̗Ý ÁS̲hH̓R̓_L ḰẖR̗iF?

7. ÁYL̓uL̓, T́S̲hR̗iN̓_L ÁWẂL̗,
Ẃ T́S̲hR̗iN̓_θ θ́aN̗i.

8. ḾT́a T́NT́H̗i ḾDŔŚT̓K̓M?

9. T́NT́H̗i F̗i F́S"L̗_S"
Ś"YF.

10. Ḿa H̗Ý ÁSh̲H̓R̓_S" Ś"YF?

11. H̓"ŹYŔaN, T́MM̓uZ, Ẃ ÁaB.

12. ḰYF́_Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA̓ @̗ND́K̓M?

13. ÁSh̲ S̗̲h̲T́aA̓ B́aR̗D̓N J̗DD́N.

14 ḾT́a ÝT́ŚaĆT̓"_θ θ́LJ̓?

15. ÝT́ŚaĆT̓" F̗i ḰạN̓uN̗_L
ÁWẂL. ḰaN̓uN̗_θ θ́aN̗i,
Ẃ S̓h̲B́aT".

16. H́L @̗ND́K̓M @̓T"ĹT̓N
F̗i_Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA?

17. Ń@́M. @̗ND́Ńa @̓T"ÉT̓_L M̗iĹaD.

18. ÁYY̓ F́S"L̗N T̓H̗"BB̓uŃ?

19. N̓H̗"BB̓ F́S"Ĺ_R ŔB̗i@.

20. LMaTha TFD"D"LuN_R
RBi@?

21. LANN_T" T"QS M@TDLN FiH.

22. Ma HY AShHR_R RBi@?

23. AaThaR, NiSaN, W AYYaR.

24. KM ShHRN @NDKM
MDRSTN Fi_3 SN(H)?

25. @NDNa TS@T AShHR.

26. KYF_T" T"QS Fi_S"
S"YF?

27. ANNH H"aRRN JDDN.

Common Collocuial Expressions

1. KRMaLK (To a boy)
2. KRMaLK (To a girl)
3. NYYaLK (To a boy)
4. NYYaLK (To a girl)

- For your honor.
- You are lucky.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. Approximately.
2. What state do you come from?
3. We are from Utah.
4. When does your school start?
5. It starts in the fall season.
6. What are the fall months?
7. September, October, and November.
8. When does your school end?
9. It ends in the summer season.
10. What are the summer months?
11. June, July, and August.
12. How is your winter?
13. Winter is very cold.
14. When does it snow?
15. It snows in December, January, and February.
16. Do you have a holiday in winter?

17. Yes. We have the Christmas holiday.

18. Which season do you like?

19. We like the spring season.

20. Why do you prefer spring?

21. Because the weather is moderate in spring.

22. What are the spring months?

23. March, April and May.

24. How many months of school do you have each year?

25. We have nine months.

26. How is the weather in the summer?

27. It is very hot.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other:

(1)	(2)
a. ŃM	a. Ń@́M
b. ŚDD	b. Ś@D

c.	MN	c.	M@N
d.	SuD	d.	S@uD
e.	SaD(H)	e.	S@aD(H)
f.	S"BB	f.	S"@B
g.	WQT	g.	WQ@T
h.	DaNi	h.	D@Ni
i.	AL_QaRB	i.	AL_@QaRB
j.	SYYD	j.	S@iD
k.	ASD	k.	AS@D
l.	SR	l.	S@R
m.	TLLM	m.	T@LLM
n.	QT"T"(H)	n.	QT"@(H)
o.	DMH	o.	DM@H

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. Fi_L FS"L ΘLaΘT AShHR.

a. ___S" S"YF _____ _____.

b. ___L Ḱh̲R̗iF̗ _____ _____.

c. ___Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA̗ _____ _____.

d. ___R ŔB̗i@̗ _____ _____.

2. ÝT́ŚaQ́T̓"_Θ Θ́LJ̓ F̗i_Sh̲ S̲h̲T̲́a̲A̲.

a. _______ ____ḰaŃuN̗_L ÁWẂL.

b. _______ ____ḰaN̓uN̗_Θ Θ́aN̗i.

c. _______ ____S̓h̲B́aT".

3. ÁT"_T́"QS̓ H́"aRR̓N F̗i_S̲"̲ Ś̲"̲Y̲F̲.

a. ________ ______ _____ H̓"ŹYŔaN.

b. ________ ______ _____ T́MM̓uZ.

c. ________ ______ _____ ÁaB.

4. ÁT"_T́"QS̓ M̓@T́D̗L̓N F̗i_R̲ Ŕ̲B̲̗i̲@̲.

a. ________ ______ _____ ÁaT́h̲aR.

b. ________ ______ ____ N̗iŚaN.

c. ________ ______ ____ ÁYÝaR.

5. @NDNa MDRSTN Fi_L KhRiF.

a. _____ ______ ____ AYLuL.

b. _____ ______ ____ TShRiN_L AWWL.

c. _____ ______ ____ TShRiN_θ θaNi.

III. Complete the following:

1. TBDA MDRSTNa Fi _____ L KhRiF.

2. TBDA_L JaM@T Fi _____ AYLuL.

3. NDRS _____ AShHRN Fi_S SN(H).

4. YTSaCT"_θ θLJ Fi FS"L _____.

5. NH"BB AN _____ @La_θ θLJ.

6. Ma @NDNa MDRSTN Fi FS"L _____.

7. _____ JMiLN Fi ShHR NiSaN.

8. TNTHi_L MDRST Fi ShHR _____.

9. @NDNa @T"LTN Fi _____ FS"L.

10. TBDA @T"LT_L MiLaD Fi ShHR _____ W

TNTHi Fi ShHR _____.

11. ÁT"_T́"QS̓ _____ F̗i Śh̲HR̗ S̓h̲B́aT̗" Ẃ _____

F̗i Śh̲HR̗ ÁaB.

12. F̗i F́S"L̗_R ŔB̗i@̗ _____ ÁSh̲H̓R.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. ḾT́a ÝBD́A̓ F́S"L̓_R ŔB̗i@?

2. ḰYF́_T" T́"QS̓ F̗i_R ŔB̗i@?

3. H́L @̗ND́K̓M Θ́LJ̓N F̗i_Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA?

4. Ḿa H̗Ý ÁSh̲H̓R̓_Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA?

5. ḾN Y̓H̗"BB̓ F́S"Ĺ_S" Ś"YF?

6. L̗ḾaT́h̲a T̓F́D"D̗"L̓uŃ_S" Ś"YF?

7. F̗i ÁYY̗ Śh̲HR̗N T́BD́A̓ ḾDŔŚT̓K̓M?

8. H́L T̓H̗"BB̓uŃ_L ḾDŔŚ(H)?

9. H́L @̗ND́K̓M @̓T"ĹT̓N F̗i N̗iŚaN?

10. ḾT́a ÝNT́H̗i F́S"L̓_L Ḱh̲R̗iF?

11. ŚMM̗i ÁSh̲H̓Ŕ_S" Ś"YF?

12. ḾaT́h̲a T́@ḾL̓uŃ F̗i_Sh̲ S̗h̲T́aA?

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. I took my vacation in the month of June, then went to California. I studied in school that California is a very pretty state.
2. The students prefer the hot weather because they like to play football after school.
3. Layla asked me in her letter about the winter season in the state of Utah.
4. Samir has a big party in his house this evening, and he wants all his friends to attend.
5. We have a holiday in every season; one in November, one in December, one in April, and one in May.
6. In the summer we like to go to the beach every day.
7. The Christmas holiday is approximately ten days.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

1. ÁŃa J́u@́aN.

2. ÁŃa J́u@́aŃ(H).

3. @́M_S Śa@́Ṫ_L @́aN?

4. ÁS_Śa@́Ṫ_L @́aSh́R(H).

5. ḾT́a ŃT́Ǵh̲DD́a?

6. ÁS_Śa@́T́_θ θ́aŃÝT @́S̲h̲R.

7. H́L F́T́"RT́_L Ý@M?

8. Ń@́M. F́T́"RṪ_S Śa@́T́_S

ŚaB@́T́ Ś"B́aH́"N.

9. ḾT́a T́BD́Á ḾDŔŚT́Ḱ?

10. ÁS_Śa@́T́_T T́aS̗@́T́

Ẃ_N N̗S"F.

11. ÁYÝ Śa@́TN T́NT́H̗i?

12. ÁS_Śa@́T́_F ŔaB̗@́T́

B́@D́_Z" 2́ HR.

13. ḾT́a T́T́@́Sh̲Śh̲a?

14. ÁS_Śa@́T́_S ŚaD̗ŚT́ Ẃ_R

R̗B@.

15. MaT̲́h̲a T́@ḾĹ B́@D́_L @́Ś̲h̲aA?

16. ÁDŔŚ H́"TT́a_S Śa@́T́_L

H́"aD̗ÝT́ @́Ś̲h̲R.

17. Ḿa H́Ẃ B́RŃaḾJ́K̗?

18. B́RŃaḾJ̗i ŚHĹN J̗DD́N.

19. ḾT́a T́NH́D̗"iŃ F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH"?

20. ÁS_Śa@́T́_Θ Θ́aM̗ŃT́ A̗LĹa R̗B@.

21. ḾT́a T́BD́A̓ ḾDŔŚT̓K̗?

22. ÁS_Śa@́T́_L @́aS̗h̲ŔT́

Q́BĹ_Z" Z̓"HR.

23. ḾT́a T́NT́H̗ɨ?

24. ÁS_Śa@́T́_θ θ́aN̗ÝT́

B́@D́_Z" Z̓"HR.

25. ÁY̓Y Śa@́T̗N T́T́Ǵh̲D̗DiŃ?

26. ÁS_Śa@́T́_L ẂaH̗"D́(H).

27. ḾT́a T́RJ̗@̗iŃ A̗Ĺa_L B́YT?

28. ÁS_Śa@́T́_θ θ́a̗Lθ́(H).

29. ḾT́a T́AK̗̓LiŃ @́Śh̲aÁK̗?

30. ÁS_Śa@́T́_L Ḱ̲haM̗ŚT́ ḾŚaÁN.

31. H́"QÓN A̗NŃH̓ B́RŃaḾJ̓N ŚHL.

32. B̗_D̓uN̗ Ś̲hKK.

Common Colloquial Expressions

1. T́"WW̗L B́aĹK (To a boy)

2. T́"WW̗L̗i B́aL̗K (To a girl)

- Have patience.

Basic Dialogue Sentences

1. I am hungry. (a boy speaking)
2. I am hungry. (a girl speaking)
3. What time is it now?
4. It is ten o'clock.
5. When do we eat lunch?
6. At twelve o'clock.
7. Did you eat breakfast today?
8. Yes. I ate breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning.
9. When does your school start?
10. At nine thirty.
11. What time does it end?
12. At four o'clock in the afternoon.

13. When do you eat supper?

14. At quarter after six.

15. What do you do after supper?

16. I study until eleven o'clock.

17. What is your program? (schedule)

18. My program is very easy.

19. When do you get up in the morning?

20. At quarter to eight.

21. When does your school start?

22. At ten o'clock before noon.

23. When does it end?

24. At two o'clock in the afternoon.

25. What time do you eat lunch?

26. At one o'clock.

27. When do you return home?

28. At three o'clock.

29. When do you eat your supper?

30. At five o'clock in the evening.

31. It certainly is an easy program.

32. Without any doubt.

Drill Exercises

I. Read each word in column one and its corresponding word in column two until you can clearly distinguish them from each other.

	(1)		(2)
	Ź		Ź"
a.	H́"ŹŔ	a.	H́"Ź"Ŕ
b.	ŃZ̗iR	b.	ŃZ̗"iR
c.	ŹHR	c.	Ź"HR
d.	ŻḢuR	d.	Z̓"H̓uR
e.	ŹLĹ	e.	Ź"LĹ
f.	ÁZH́Ŕ	f.	ÁZ"H́Ŕ
g.	ŃZ̗iF	g.	ŃZ̗"iF
h.	ŹH́Ŕ	h.	Ź"H́Ŕ
i.	@́ZŹḾ	i.	@́Z"Ź"Ḿ
j.	@́Z̗iḾ(H)	j.	@́Z̗"iḾ(H)

k. ẂŹB́	k. ẂŹ"B́
l. Ẃ@́Ź	l. Ẃ@́Ź"
m. H́"ZZ	m. H́"Z"Z"

II. Substitute for each underlined word in the model sentence the words that are listed directly beneath it:

1. ŃDR̓S̓_S Śa@́T́_S ŚaB̗@́T́ Ś"B́aH́"N.

a. ______ ______ _____ ḾŚaÁN.

b. ______ ______ _____ Q́BĹ_Z" Z̓"HR.

c. ______ ______ _____ B́@D́_Z" Z̓"HR.

2. T́BD́A̓_L H́"FĹT̓_S Śa@́T́_L ẂaH̗"D́(H).

a. ______ _______ _____θ θ́aN̗Ý(H).

b. ______ _______ ______θ θ́aL̗θ́(H).

c. ______ _______ _____R ŔaB̗@́(H).

3. ŚM̗@Ńa_L ÁKhB́aŔ_S Śa@́T́_S ŚaD̗Ś(H).

a. _______ ________ _____θ θ́aM̗Ń(H).

b. ______ ______ ______T TaS@(H).

c. ______ ______ ______L @aShR(H).

4. FT"RT_S Sa@T_θ θaMNT S"BaH"N.

a. ______ ______ ______ W_N NS"F.

b. ______ ______ ______ W_R RB@.

c. ______ ______ ______ ALLa RB@.

5. HaTha_L KhT"B_R RaB@ W HaThH_L H"FLT_R RaB@(H).

a. ______ ______L KhaMS ______ ______L KhaMS(H).

b. ______ ______T TaS@ ______ ______T TaS@(H).

c. ______ ______S SaB@ ______ ______S SaB@(H).

III. Complete the following:

1. L@BNa KRT_S SLLT_S Sa@T_S SaB@T (٧) MSaAN.

2. YAKL_L AB @ShaAH_S Sa@T ______ (٧½).

3. ThHBT LYLa ALa_S SuC_S Sa@T ______ (٩) S"BaH"N.

4. H"D"R_R RAiS_JTMa@H_S Sa@T ______ (١١).

5. AKhThNa_ LMTH"aN_S Sa@T _____ (٣) B@D_Z" Z"HR.

6. AThHB ALa_L JaM@T_S Sa@T _____ (٨) KLL S"BaH".

7. LM NSM@_L AKhBaR_S Sa@T _____ (١) B@D_Z" Z"HR

SM@NaHa_S Sa@T _____ (٩) QBL_Z" Z"HR.

8. YNTHi DRS_L @LuM_S Sa@T _____ (٢$\frac{٣}{٤}$).

9. TBDA_L @T"LT GhDN_S Sa@T _____ (٢) B@D_Z" Z"HR.

10. NTGhDDa_S Sa@T _____ (١٢).

11. NRiD MSa@DT_T TLaMiTh_S Sa@T _____ (١٠) S"BaH"N.

12. SYBDA_R RBi@ B@D _____ (٣) AYYaM.

13. AD_DRS _____ (٤) QS"iRN W_D DRS _____ (١٠) T"WiL.

14. ThHBu Fi_S SYYaRT_S Sa@T _____ (٤$\frac{١}{٤}$).

15. AL_QS"S"T _____ (٢) SHLTN W_L QS"S"T _____ (٣)

S"@B(H).

16. H"ML_R RSaLT ALa_L MDRRS QBL _____ (٧) AYYaM.

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. KM_S Sa@T_L AaN?

2. AYY Sa@TN TThHB ALa_L MDRS(H)?

3. MTa SM@TM KhT"aB_R RAiS?

4. AYY Sa@TN YNTHi_ LJTMa@?

5. MTa ThHBT LYLa ALa_L MKTB(H)?

6. AYY Sa@TN YBDA_R RQS"?

7. MTa AKhThTM_MTH"aN_T TaRiK?

8. AYY Sa@TN YNHD" SaMi Fi_S" S"BaH"?

9. MTa TAKLuN @ShaAKM?

10. AYY Sa@TN TShRB_L QHW(H)?

11. MTa TRJ@iN ALa_L BYT?

12. MaTha T@ML B@D_Z" Z"HR?

13. AYY Sa@TN TSM@uN_L AKhBaR?

V. Say the following in Arabic:

1. My father went to work at seven o'clock in the morning.

2. We attended an important meeting today at two o'clock in the afternoon.

3. The students will play football at six o'clock in the evening.

4. Did you hear the second bell at quarter after eight? (speaking to a group)

5. Do you want to study geometry with us at ten thirty? (speaking to a girl)

6. Did you read your story in class at eleven o'clock on Tuesday? (speaking to a boy)

7. Why didn't Selma take her examination at seven o'clock this morning?

8. I wrote the answer to the tenth question in my notebook.

9. My girl friend thanked me for the gift in her third letter.

10. On Wednesday we heard a long lecture before noon and a second lecture in the afternoon.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

GENERAL REVIEW

I.

1. ḾT́a T́BD́Á H́"FĹT́_R ŔQS"?

ÁS_Śa@́T́_S ŚaB̗@́T́ ḾŚaÁN.

2. ḾT́a ÝBD́Á F́S"Ĺ_R ŔB̗i@?

F̗i Ś̲hH̗R ÁaT̲h́aR.

3. ḾT́a ÝNT́H̗i F́S"Ĺ_S" Ś"YF?

F̗i Ś̲hH̗R ÁaB.

4. ḾT́a ÝT́ŚaQ́T́"_θ θ́LJ?

F̗i F́S"L̗_S̲h S̲̗hT́aA.

5. ḾT́a T́ÁḰLuŃ G̲hD́aÁḰM?

ÁS_Śá@T́_θ θaN̗ÝT́ @́Ś̲hR.

6. ḾT́a T́T̲hH́B́uŃ A̗Ĺa_L Ja̗Ḿ@(H)?

ÝẂM_L A̗θ́NYN.

7. ḾT́a T́S̲hŔB́_L Q́HẂ(H)?

B́@́D_L Ǵ̲hD́aA.

8. ḾT́a T́ŃHD̗"íN F̗i_S" Ś"B́aH"?

ÁS_Śá@́T_S ŚaD̗Ś(H).

II.

1. H́L H́"D́"ŔT_ L̗J̗T́Ma@́ ÁMS?

Ń@́M. H́"D́"RT̓H̓.

2. H́L ÁḰ̲hT̲hT̗_MT̗H́"aŃ_T T́aR̗iK̲h?

Ĺa. Ḿa ÁḰ̲hT̲hT̓H̓.

3. H́L Ś̲hŔH́"_L M̓D́RR̗Ś_D D́RS?

Ń@́M. Ś̲hŔH́"H̓.

4. H́L ḰT́B́T ĹYĹa_D D́@́W(H)?

Ĺa. ĹM T́KT́B́Ha.

5. HL ShKRTM_L AS"DQaA?

N@M. ShKRNaHM.

6. HL @NDHM MDRSTN YWM_S SBT?

La. Ma @NDHM MDRS(H).

7. HL TH"BBuN_θ θLJ?

T"B@N NH"BB_θ θLJ.

8. HL TBDA MDRSTKM Fi TMMuZ?

La. HY TBDA Fi AYLuL.

III.

1. KYF_T" T"QS Fi NiSaN?

AT"_T"QS M@TDLN Fi NiSaN.

2. KYF_L KhRiF @NDKM?

AL_KhRiF JMiLN JDDN.

3. KYF TThHB ALa_L JaM@(H)?

AThHB Fi_S SYYaR(H).

4. KYF_T" T"@aM Fi_L MDRS(H)?

AT"_T"@aM LThiTh.

5. KYF_T" T"QS Fi WLaYTKM?

H"aRRN Fi_S" S"YF W BaRDN Fi_Sh ShTaA.

6. KYF BRNaMJK HaThH_S SN(H)?

BRNaMJi SHLN JDDN.

IV.

1. MaTha DRST B@D_Z" Z"HR?
DRST DRS_L KiMYaA.

2. MaTha @MLT QBL_Z" Z"HR?
ThHBT ALa_D DKKaN.

3. MaTha AKLTM Fi_L MT"@M?
AKLNa DJaJN MShWYYN W
SLT"(H).

4. MaTha YORA KMaL?
HW YORA QS"S"TN QS"iR(H).

5. MaTha TShRH"_L MDRRS(H)?
HY TShRH" DRSN JDiD

6. MaTha SM@TM @La_R RaDYa?
SM@Na KhT"aB_R RAiS.

7. MaTha QRAu Fi_L JRiD(H)?
QRAu AKhBaRN HaMM(H).

8. MaTha TRiDuN?
NRiD MSa@DT_T TLaMiTh.

V.

1. MN SALKM SAaLN S"@B?
MDRRS_L @LuM.

2. MN ShKRK @La_L HDYY(H)?
S"DiQTi ShKRTNi.

3. MN YH"BB_L BuZ(H)?
NH"N NH"BBHa.

4. MN @NDH SAaL?
ANa @NDi SAaL.

5. MN YRiD @S"iR_L @NB?

NH"N NRiD @S"iR_L @NB.

6. MN SM@ H"DiθKM?

AS"DQaANa SM@uH.

VI.

1. LMaTha ShKRT MNa?

ShKRTHa @La_L QLM.

2. AYN KTaBK?

KTaBi Fi GhRFT_D DRS.

3. HL MDRSTK CRiB(H)?

La. HY B@iD(H).

4. MTa YAKhThuN @T"LTHM?

YWM_L JM@(H).

5. KYF H"aLKM?

AL_H"MD L_L LaH B_KhYR.

6. MaTha YDRS S"DiQHa?

YDRS_L HNDS(H).

7. AYY Sa@TN YNTHi_JTMa@H?

AS_Sa@T_L @aShR(H).

8. MTa YRJ@ RAiSKM?

YWM_L KhMiS.

VII.

1. AS_SLaM @LYKM.

W @LYKM_S" SLaM.

2. S"BaH"_L KhYR.

S"BaH"_N NuR.

3. ḾŚaA̓_L Ḱh̲YR.

ḾŚaA̓_N N̓uR.

4. S̓h̲KŔN. @F́ẂN.

5. ḾRH́"B́N. ÁHĹN Ẃ ŚHĹN.

6. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁSS̗F.

7. ÁŃa M̓T́ÁSS̗F́(H).

8. M̗N F́D"L̗Ḱ.

9. M̗N F́D"L̗K̗.

VIII.

1. K̗RḾaĹK

2. K̗RḾaL̗K

3. N̗YÝaĹK

4. N̗YÝaL̗K

5. T́"WW̗L B́aĹK.

6. T́"WW̗L̗i B́aL̗K.

7. Ýa @́YN̗i

8. Ýa R̓uH̗"i

9. NŚh̲LĹH

10. LH́"MD̗LĹH

11. @́Ĺa ḾHĹK

12. @́Ĺa ḾHL̗K

13. T́F́D"D́"L

14. T́F́D"D́"L̗i

15. Ḿ@̗_S S̓uQ S̓uQ.

16. D́"RB̗_L H́"B̗iB ŹB̗iB

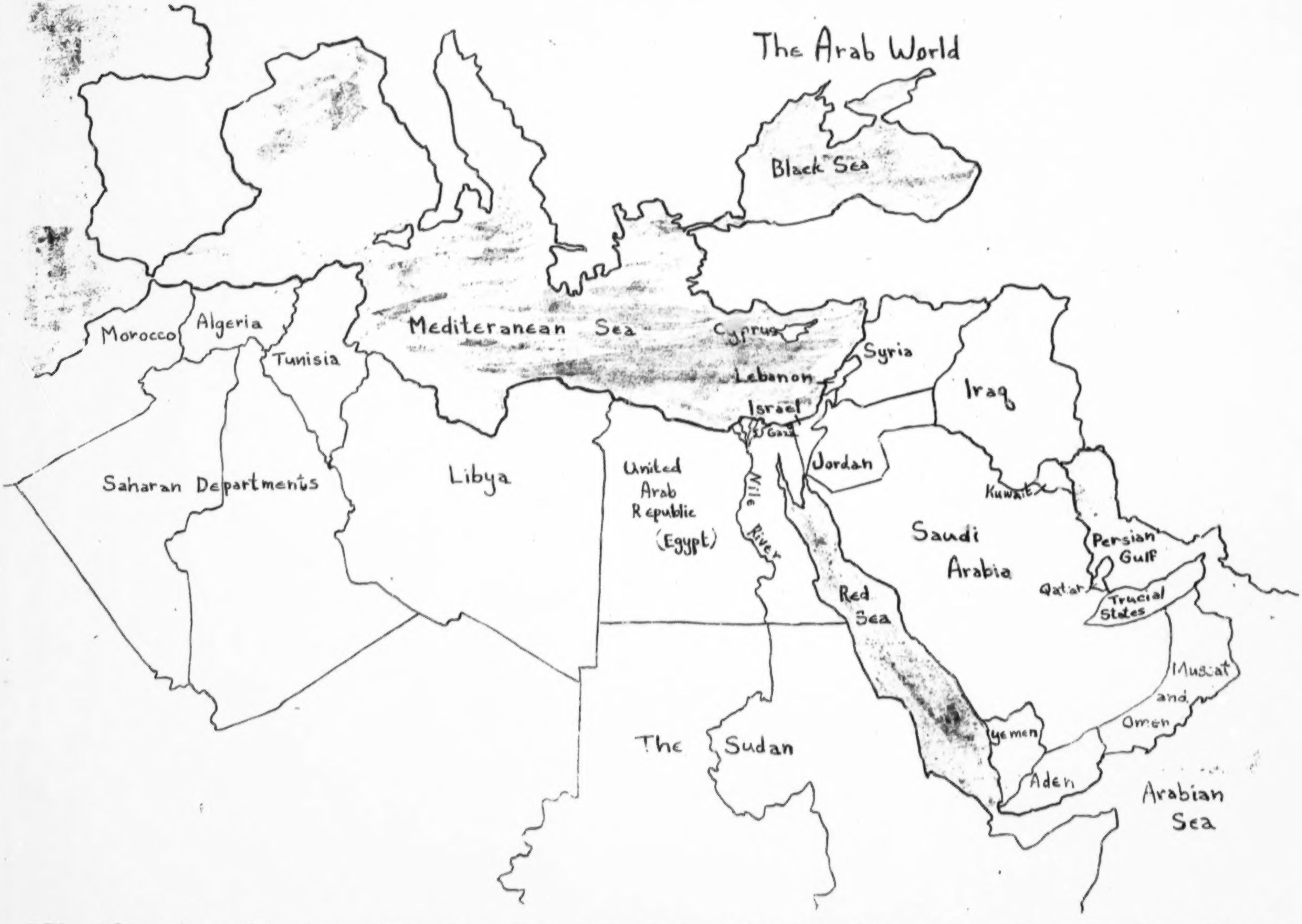
JORDAN

This arid land of ancient faiths and current military comflicts rests in the deep cleft of the Jordan Valley, between two parallel mountain ranges of many rolling hills and high plateau slopes. The deep trough of the Jordan is the deepest valley on earth. The Dead Sea, which is 48 miles long, is 1,292 feet below sea level. Wadi EL_ Araba is an utter desert stretching from the southern tip of the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Acaba.

The area of Jordan is 37,000 square miles. Its population is about two million, chiefly Arabs. The language is Arabic. The religion is about 90 per cent Sunni Muslim; the balance, Christians. 75 per cent of the people depend upon agriculture and livestock, 10 per cent upon manufacturing and handicrafts; the major industry is tourism. Jordan's main natural resources are extracted from the Dead Sea. The principal cities are: Amman--the capital, Nablus, Irbid, and Jerusalem.

Jordan is a new state politically. Its independence was gained under the leadership of King Abdullah in 1946. Archeologically speaking, the country is old as the hills, and historically, as old as man.

Jordan has no frontage on the Mediterranean, although its frontier near Tul-Karm and Qaqilya is only ten miles away. The exports and imports of Jordan are routed through Lebanon or the length of the country down to the Red Sea port of Aqaba.



The Arab World